North Pacific Fishery Management Council

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Certified: Clem Tillion
Chairman

MINUTES

49th Plenary Session
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
July 21-22, 1982
Hotel Captain Cook
Anchorage, Alaska

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council convened its 49th plenary session on Wednesday, July 21, 1982, at 9:04 a.m. in the Aft Deck of the Hotel Captain Cook, Anchorage, Alaska. The meeting continued until 3:50 p.m. on Thursday, July 22.

The Scientific and Statistical Committee met on Monday and Tuesday, July 19 and 20, 1982, in the Conference Room at the Council headquarters.

The Advisory Panel met from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Tuesday, July 20, 1982, in the Adventure Room of the Hotel Captain Cook.

Council members, Scientific and Statistical Committee members, Advisory Panel members, and general public in attendance are listed below:

Council

Clement V. Tillion, Chairman
Harold E. Lokken, Vice-Chairman
Kirk Beiningen, for John Donaldson
Rolland Schmitten/Gene DiDonato
Leroy Sowl, for Keith Schreiner
Don Collinsworth, for Ronald Skoog
Chris Dawson, for Ray Arnaudo
Douglas B. Eaton
James O. Campbell
RADM Richard Knapp
John P. Harville
Robert W. McVey
Joe Demmert, Jr.
Donald E. Bevan
Keith Specking

Scientific and Statistical Committee

Richard Marasco, Vice-Chairman
Larry Hreha
Jack Lechner
Steve Langdon
Phil Rigby, for John Clark
Al Millikan
Robert Burgner
William Aron
Ed Miles

Advisory Panel

Robert Alverson, Chairman
A. W. "Bud" Boddy, Vice-Chairman
Greg Baker
Al Burch

Dick Goldsmith
Rick Lauber
Kristy Long
Dan O'Hara
Tony Vaska
Joe Kurtz
Raymond P. Lewis
James O'Connell
Walter Smith
Ed Wojeck

NPFMC Staff

Jim H. Branson, Executive Director
Clarence Pautzke, Deputy Director
Jeffrey Povolny
Steve Davis
Rebecca Wetzler
Peggy McCalment
Judy Willoughby
James Glock
Peggy Hough

Support Staff

Fred Gaffney, ADF&G
Rick Deriso, IPHC
Patrick Travers, NOAA/GC
Russ Nelson, NWAFC
Paul Blayney, USCG
George Utermohle, ADF&G
Barry Bracken, ADF&G
Phil Chitwood, NMFS
Craig Hammond, NMFS
Vidar Wespestad, NWAFC
Loh-lee Low, NWAFC
Steve Pennoyer, ADF&G
Stacy Hall, CFEC
Thorne Smith, NOAA/GC

General Public

Joseph C. Gnagey, Westward Trawlers, Seattle
Takashi Azegomi, Coopers and Lybrand, Anchorage
Charles J. Miller, Pan-Alaska Fisheries, Seattle
Paul MacGregor, Japanese North Pacific Longline and Gillnet Assn., Seattle
Nancy Munro, University of Alaska, Anchorage
Mick Stevens, Marine Resources Company, Seattle
Dick Lenahan, Advance Vessel Agency, Anchorage
Chris Aaro, Swiftsure Fisheries, Seattle
Conan Huang, Chong Shing Fishery Company, Taipei, Taiwan
Barry Fishery, F/V EXCALIBUR, South Beach, Oregon
Widdy Shreves, Tanadgusix Corporation, Anchorage
Norman Cohen, Nunam Kitlutsisti, Bethel
Michael T. Murray, Anchorage
Douglas B. Gordon, National Food Processors Assn., Washington, D.C.
Kelly Roth, Office of the Japanese Consulate, Anchorage
Doug Humes, Bering Sea Fishermens Association, Anchorage
Stephen B. Johnson, Japan Deep Sea and Hokuten Trawlers, Seattle
Max Stanfield, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa
Hartley Kruger, Pacific Seafood Processors Association, Seattle
Jay D. Hastings, Japan Fisheries Association, Seattle
Dayton L. Alverson, Natural Resources Consultants, Seattle
Karen White, University of Alaska, Anchorage
Tom Stewart, Petersburg Vessel Owners Association, Petersburg
Henry Haugen, Haugen and Thoreen, Seattle
Bill Bittner, Birch, Horton, Bittner & Monroe, Anchorage
Marc Miller, Institute of Marine Studies, Universty of Washington, Seattle

Dick Solomich
Rick Larsen
Larry Lamb
Dan O'Hara
Tony Lagna

Joe Kurta
Raymond F. Lewis
James O'Connell
Walter Smith
Ed Wolfert

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Steve Davis
Rebecca Metzler

Peggy McClaneck
Judy Willoughby
James Glock
Peggy Hough

Support Staff

Fred Gainey, ADF&G
Rick Lauber, NMFS
Charles Trawver, NOAA/OGC
Russ Nelson, NMFS
Paul Blayney, USCG
George Dzhamoklis, ADF&G
Barry Berger, USFWS

Phil Ulmbood, NMFS
Craig Hanson, NMFS
Vidar Wespestad, NMFS
Don-Lee Low, NMFS
Steve Pennover, ADF&G
Stacy Hall, OTSC
Thomas Smith, NOAA/OGC

General Public

Joseph C. Gasper, Westward Trawlers, Seattle
Takashi Ansgrud, Sonoco and Ayrstand, Anchorage
Charles L. Miller, Sea-Alaska Fisheries, Seattle
Paul Macdonald, Japanese Motor Fishing Corporation and Gilliat Sales, Seattle
Percy Morris, University of Alaska, Anchorage
Nick Stavens, Marine Resources Company, Seattle
Otto Lumdin, Navarre Vessel Agency, Anchorage
Chris Aho, Switzer's Fisheries, Seattle
Carter Brown, Chung Shing Fishery Company, Taipei, Taiwan
Gary Fraley, Pro ENTERPRISE, South Beach, Oregon
Alan Ravens, Vessel Corporation, Anchorage
Norman Cohen, Norma Initiative, Seattle
Michael L. Murray, Anchorage
Douglas B. Gordon, National Food Processors Assn., Washington, D.C.
Kelly Roth, Office of the Japanese Consulate, Anchorage
Doug Ramos, Seafood Fishermens Association, Anchorage
Stephen B. Johnson, Japan Deep Sea and Offshore Trawlers, Seattle
Max Stanfield, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa
Harley Kemper, Pacific Seafood Processors Association, Seattle
Jay D. Hastings, Japan Fisheries Association, Seattle
Dayton L. Alverson, Natural Resources Consultants, Seattle
Kevin Waldo, University of Alaska, Anchorage
Tom Sewart, Petersburg Vessel Owners Association, Petersburg
Henry Hansen, Bergen and Thorsen, Seattle
Will Kitchen, Alton, Horton, Kitchen & Moore, Anchorage
Mark Millar, Institute of Marine Studies, University of Washington, Seattle

Chris Mitchell, Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation, Anchorage
Sharon Gwinn, Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation, Anchorage
Sara Hemphill, Alaska Trading Company, Anchorage
David Long, Westward Trawlers
David Stanchfield, F/V MORNING STAR, Unalaska
Ronald T. Mist, Anchorage
Ryuzo Kaminokado, Office of the Japanese Consulate, Anchorage
Kenji Nishihara, Japan Fisheries Association, Anchorage
Dr. Robert Stokes, Northwest Resources Analysis, Seattle
Toshiyuki Wanibuchi, Mayor, Kushiro City, Japan
Teruo Nakai, Kushiro Trawl Fisheries Cooperative Association, Kushiro City, Japan
Ichiro Jinbo, Kushiro City Council, Kushiro City, Japan
Sashi Yamamoto, Japanese Fishery Marketing Association, Kushiro City, Japan
Sekuchi Kanai, Jr., Kanai Fisheries Co., Ltd., Kushiro City, Japan
Tsukasa Kashiwagi, City Secretary, Kushiro City, Japan
Noriharu Murata, Port Development, Kushiro City, Japan
Shuichi Honma, City Councilor, Kushiro City, Japan
Albert Kawabe, City of Seward, Alaska

A. CALL TO ORDER AND APPROVAL OF AGENDA AND MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The meeting was called to order at 9:04 a.m. by Chairman Clem Tillion. *The agenda was approved as submitted. Harold Lokken moved that the Minutes of the May 1982 Council meeting be approved; seconded by Don Collinsworth. There being no objection it was so ordered.*

B. SPECIAL REPORTS

B-1 Executive Director's Report

Jim Branson introduced dignitaries attending the Council meeting, including Toshiyuki Wanibuchi, mayor of Kushiro City on Hokkaido, and Max Stanfield, Pacific salmon negotiator for the Department of Fisheries and Oceans of Canada, Ottawa.

Mr. Branson recommended that the Council appoint a small review group to look at the Guidelines for Fishery Management Plans based on interpretation of the National Standards published in the Federal Register as Proposed Rulemaking on June 23. *Clarence Pautzke, John Harville, Don Bevan, and Greg Baker were appointed to review and, if necessary, comment on the Proposed Rulemaking.*

Mr. Branson said that arrangements have been made with Sea Grant to hire a half-time economist for the Council. Doug Larsen will become part of the Council staff on October 1, headquartered in the Council offices, and will work half-time each for the Council and Sea Grant. Salary and benefit expenses will be shared by the Council and Sea Grant.

Carla Mitchell, Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation, Anchorage
Sharon Quinn, Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation, Anchorage
Sue Campbell, Alaska Trading Company, Anchorage
David Long, Westward Travelers
David Greenfield, TV NORTHWEST INC, Unalaska
Donald E. Gist, Anchorage
Kyoko Kamimoto, Office of the Japanese Consulate, Anchorage
Kenji Nishihara, Japan Fisheries Association, Anchorage
Dr. Robert Stokes, Northwest Economic Analysts, Seattle
Toshiyuki Kanbayashi, Mayor, Kushiro City, Japan
Terue Nakai, Kushiro Trawl Fisheries Cooperative Association, Kushiro City, Japan
Tadao Jinbo, Kushiro City Council, Kushiro City, Japan
Eishi Yamamoto, Japanese Fishery Marketing Association, Kushiro City, Japan
Sadaaki Kusai, Jr., Kusai Fisheries Co., Ltd., Kushiro City, Japan
Takaaki Kashiwagi, City Secretary, Kushiro City, Japan
Koichiro Morita, Port Development, Kushiro City, Japan
Shuichi Mouna, City Committee, Kushiro City, Japan
Akihiro Kawabe, City of Sawara, Japan

A. CALL TO ORDER AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES AND MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The meeting was called to order at 7:05 p.m. by Chairman Jim Tillson. The agenda was approved as amended. Harold Lokkin moved that the Minutes of the May 1993 Council meeting be approved, seconded by Jan Collinsworth. There being no objection it was so ordered.

B. SPECIAL REPORTS

B-1 Executive Director's Report

The Russian introduced Ingvarsen attending the Council meeting, including Toshiyuki Kanbayashi, mayor of Kushiro City on Hokkaido, and Mr. Kusai, Kushiro. Pacific salmon monitoring for the Department of Fisheries and Oceans of Canada, Ottawa.

Mr. Fenton recommended that the Council appoint a small review group to look at the Guidelines for Fishery Management Plans based on incorporation of the National Standards published in the Federal Register as proposed Rulemaking in June 93. Clarence Pautzke, John Marville, Don Evans, and Clay Bauer were appointed to review and, if necessary, comment on the proposed Rulemaking.

Mr. Fenton said that arrangements have been made with Jan Green to hire a half-time economist for the Council. Doug Eveson will become part of the Council staff on October 1, headquartered in the Council offices, and will work half-time each for the Council and Sea Grant. Salary and benefit expenses will be shared by the Council and Sea Grant.

Bob McVey asked the Council to reaffirm its intent for instituting a moratorium on entry into the halibut fishery so that NMFS can proceed with plans for the moratorium as soon as possible before the 1983 season. There was some question within the Regional Office as to whether the Council wanted to proceed with the moratorium for 1983 since it was held up by lack of implementing legislation for the 1982 season. *It was the consensus of the Council that it did indeed intend for the moratorium to be instituted as soon as possible, be it 1982 or 1983. The Council agreed that the moratorium is intended strictly to prohibit new entrants. Any upgrades or transfers will be solely at the risk of the fisherman who chooses to do so. The Council intends to limit the issuance of 1983 licenses to those fishermen who have previously delivered halibut.*

The Council instructed the Executive Director to send a letter to the Regional Director stressing the necessity for quick action to implement the moratorium.

B-2 Domestic Fisheries Report by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Fred Gaffney reported that preliminary estimates indicate that 24,845 mt of Pacific herring were harvested in the eastern Bering Sea coastal fishery during 1982. This was the highest harvest since the fishery began in the 1960's. Exploitation of estimated available spawning biomass was 21%; wastage was estimated at less than 500 mt for all districts combined and was attributed primarily to storms and vessel mishaps rather than dumping of unwanted herring. Spawn-on-kelp harvests in Togiak and Norton Sound Districts totaled 141.7 mt. The total value of herring and spawn-on-kelp harvests was $8 million.

The Southeast Alaska troll fishery opened May 15, closed June 7 for ten days to complement the northern British Columbia closure designed to increase coastwide spawning escapement of depressed natural chinook stocks, and reopened June 17. The troll chinook harvest through July 5 is estimated at 196,000 fish.

As of July 16, 1982, domestic groundfish catches from the Gulf of Alaska were 81,845 mt, compared to 18,942 mt at the same time last year. The 1982 domestic catch from the Bering Sea through May was 29,186 mt, considerably less than the 47,499 mt taken at the same time last year.

B-3 Foreign Fisheries Report by National Marine Fisheries Service

Phil Chitwood reported that foreign catches in the Bering Sea through June 1982 were 348,104 mt, or 29% of the 1,195,748 mt TALFF. Pollock comprised 78.8% of the catch, flounders 13.9%, Pacific cod 2.2%, and all other species 5.1%.

Bob Morey asked the Council to reaffirm its intent for initiating a moratorium on entry into the herring fishery so that NMFS can proceed with plans for the moratorium as soon as possible before the 1983 season. There was some question within the Regional Office as to whether the Council wanted to proceed with the moratorium for 1983 since it was held up by lack of enabling legislation for the 1982 season. It was the consensus of the Council that it did indeed intend for the moratorium to be instituted as soon as possible, be it 1982 or 1983. The Council agreed that the moratorium is aimed strictly at prohibit new entrants. Any upgrade or transfers will be solely at the risk of the fisherman who chooses to do so. The Council intends to limit the issuance of LOE licenses to those fishermen who have previously delivered herring.

The Council instructed the Executive Director to send a letter to the Regional Director expressing the necessity for quick action to implement the moratorium.

B-2 Domestic Fisheries Report by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Fred Gallory reported that preliminary estimates indicate that 24,945 mt of herring were harvested in the eastern Bering Sea herring fishery during 1982. This was the highest harvest since the fishery began in the 1980's. Exploitation of estimated available spawning biomass was 11% estimated at less than 500 mt for all fisheries combined and was distributed primarily by seiner and vessel airspace, seiner then jigging of unmanned herring. Spawn-on-kelp harvests in Togiak and Norton Sound districts totaled 141.7 mt. The total value of herring and spawn-on-kelp harvests was $9 million.

The Commercial Alaska Troll fishery opened May 15, closed June 7 for ten days to complement the northern British Columbia closure designed to increase conservation spawning escapement of depressed natural chinook stocks, and reopened June 17. The troll chinook harvest through July 3 is estimated at 195,000 fish.

As of July 11, 1982, domestic groundfish catches from the gulf of Alaska were 5,845 mt, compared to 12,942 mt at the same time last year. The 1982 domestic catch from the Bering Sea through May was 29,184 mt, considerably less than the 97,489 mt taken at the same time last year.

B-3 Foreign Fisheries Report by National Marine Fisheries Service

Earl Dickwood reported that foreign catches in the Bering Sea through June 1982 were 246,101 mt, or 24% of the 1,195,192 mt TALFF. Rockfish comprised 74.4% of the catch, flounders 12.2%, pacific cod 2.2%, and all other species 1.1%.

Foreign catches through June from the Gulf of Alaska totaled 39,423 mt, or 24% of the 165,803 mt TALFF. The majority of the catch was pollock and Pacific cod, at 49.8% and 30.9% respectively, with 5.8% flounders, 3.6% sablefish, 4.6% other rockfish, and 5.3% other species.

Craig Hammond said that the number of foreign vessels operating off Alaska rose sharply with the arrival of the Japanese groundfish and salmon fleets, from 232 at the end of May to 470 by the end of June. By July 15 the number had fallen to 405, mostly Japanese.

Japanese interceptions of Bristol Bay sockeye salmon were estimated at 63,000 this year, compared to 137,000 last year. Estimates are projected from NMFS observer reports.

B-4 Report on Enforcement and Surveillance by U.S. Coast Guard

Since the May Council meeting the Coast Guard has issued three reports of violation and two citations to one Japanese longliner, three South Korean stern trawlers, and one Taiwanese stern trawler. Infractions included harrassment of NMFS observers, failure to report time and location of independent fishing operations, and catch log irregularities.

Coast Guard surveillance flights during June detected large fleets of foreign vessels in the high seas squid/albacore gillnet fisheries in the vicinity of 40°N 175°W. The majority of the vessels sighted were Japanese, although eight Taiwanese vessels were also observed in the area.

B-5 Joint Venture Update

Joint ventures in the Bering Sea/Aleutians area harvested 45,956 mt through June 26. The 1982 joint venture catch for the Gulf of Alaska is 74,503 mt.

U.S./Japan industry discussions held in Seattle in June resulted in a Japanese commitment to buy 120,000 mt of groundfish between June 1, 1982 and May 31, 1983 and 200,000 mt between June 1, 1983 and May 31, 1984.

Mick Stevens reported that the Marine Resources yellowfin sole fishery began on April 17 in Bristol Bay. As of July 17 slightly over 21,000 mt of the projected 32,000 mt target had been harvested, with a 10% by-catch of Pacific cod. The MRC Atka mackerel fishery near Seguam Pass got off to a slow start due to bad weather. As of July 17 about 9,400 mt had been taken, 65% Atka mackerel, 20% cod, and 15% other species.

Joseph Gnagey reported that the Westward Trawlers/Taiyo Fishery Company joint venture concluded on June 5 with a catch of 17,000 mt, 98.5% food grade pollock. Mid-water gear was used exclusively to minimize the incidental catch of prohibited species.

foreign vessels through June from the Gulf of Alaska totaled 39,440 mt, or 46% of the 165,000 mt TAC. The majority of the catch was rockfish and pacific cod, at 49.0% and 30.9% respectively, with 6.8% flounders, 3.0% sablefish, 4.8% other rockfish, and 5.5% other species.

Early December and then the number of foreign vessels operating off Alaska rose sharply with the arrival of the Japanese groundfish and salmon fleets, from 182 at the end of May to 470 by the end of June. By July 15 the number had fallen to 45, mostly Japanese.

Japanese interceptions of British Bay-bound sockeye salmon were estimated at 83,000 this year, compared to 127,000 last year. Estimates are projected from NMFS observer reports.

B-4 Report on Enforcement and Surveillance by U.S. Coast Guard

Since the May Council meeting the Coast Guard has issued three reports of violation and two citations to one foreign longliner, three South Korean stern trawlers, and one Taiwanese stern trawler. Infractions included harassment of NMFS observers, failure to report fuel and transfer of independent fishing operations, and catch log irregularities.

Coast Guard surveillance flights during June detected large fleets of foreign vessels in the high seas\gulf\adjacent waters in the vicinity of 50°N/165°W. The majority of the vessels sighted were Japanese, although eight Taiwanese vessels were also observed in the area.

B-5 Joint Venture Update

Joint venture in the Bering Sea/Aleutians area harvested 49,996 mt through June 26. The 1982 joint venture catch for the Gulf of Alaska is 74,002 mt.

U.S.-Japan industry discussions held in Seattle in June modified the Japanese commitment to buy 120,000 mt of groundfish between June 1, 1982 and May 31, 1983 and 200,000 mt between June 1, 1983 and May 31, 1984.

Nick Stevens reported that the Marine Resources Yellowfin sole fishery began on April 17 in British Bay. As of July 17 officials over 41,000 mt of the projected 82,000 mt target had been harvested, with a 10% by-catch of Pacific cod. The TAC Atka mackerel fishery near Seguam Pass got off to a slow start due to bad weather. As of July 17 about 9,400 mt had been taken, 85% Atka mackerel, 20% cod, and 15% other species.

Joseph Gregory reported that the Westward Trawlers/Tarco Fishery Company joint venture concluded on June 5 with a catch of 17,000 mt, 98.5% food grade pollock. Mid-water gear was used exclusively to minimize the incidental catch of prohibited species.

The Council reviewed written reports on the following joint venture operations.

The Polish/Mrs. Paul's Kitchen operation ended on June 30 with a total harvest of 7,000 mt, about 29% of their 1982 JVP request of 24,300 mt. Their operations have now moved to the waters off Canada where a direct fishing allocation was granted.

The second 10,000 mt joint venture between Universal Seafoods and Nippon Suisan began on June 7 in the Bering Sea with the U.S. catchers STARWARD and NEAHKAHNIE. As of July 3 the catch was 3,000 mt. The operations have moved to the Pribilof area and should continue through August 5.

The Whitney-Fidalgo/Kyokuyo Fisheries operation ended on July 15 with a harvest of 9,932 mt. Only 22 mt of the catch was non-target species and both partners were well satisfied with the joint venture.

The Jeff Hendricks and Associates/Hoko Fishery Company operation began on May 19 near Unimak Pass and moved to the Pribilofs on June 26. Operations ended on July 6 with a total catch of 11,632 mt, over 99% pollock. The average catch per day was 237.4 mt; average daily catch per boat was 59.3 mt.

B-6 Report on U.S./Canada Negotiations

Dr. Dayton L. Alverson, U.S. representative to the U.S./Canada salmon negotiations, said that the parties have been successful in establishing a framework agreement setting forth the principles for operation, organizational structure, and definitions of terms. About 95% of the text has been approved by both sides and a mechanism for resolving disputes at the technical level has also been established. Points still to be settled deal primarily with the transboundary river section, particularly the Yukon. The Canadians have heretofore deferred this issue. Dr. Alverson said that major problems could result if Canada decides to press for settlement of this issue at the November meeting.

B-7 Report on NMFS Observer Program

Russ Nelson of the Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center said that the Observer Program attained 20% average coverage by the end of June 1982. With a goal of 25% coverage by the end of 1982, the program has come a long way from the 10% coverage reported at the end of 1981. Since March 1982, 156 observers have been trained and placed, compared with only 101 new observers for all of 1981.

Estimated catches of prohibited species (halibut, salmon, king and Tanner crab) in the Bering Sea/Aleutian region through June 1982 are down 49% from 1981 levels, from 3,053 mt in 1981 to 1,545 mt in 1982. Estimated 1982 prohibited species catches from

The Council reviewed written reports on the following joint ventures operations.

The Pollock/Ocean, Pacific's Kitchen operation ended on June 30 with a total harvest of 7,000 mt, about 25% of their 1982 TAC request of 24,707 mt. Three operations have now moved to the waters off Canada where a direct fishing allocation was granted.

The second 30,000 mt joint venture between Universal Seafoods and Nippon Suisan began on June 7 in the Bering Sea with the U.S. catcher vessels SEAWARD and NEAHKAHNIE. As of July 5 the catch was 3,000 mt. The operations have moved to the Pribilof area and should continue through August 5.

The Whitney-Fidalgo/Koyoyo Fisheries operation ended on July 15 with a harvest of 9,982 mt. Only 22 mt of the catch was non-target species and both partners were well satisfied with the joint venture.

The Seattle Northland and Pacific-Pelco Fishery Company operation began on May 10 near Unimak Pass and moved to the Pribilofs on June 16. Operations ended on July 5 with a total catch of 11,832 mt, over 99% pollock. The average catch per day was 2[illegible].4 mt; average daily catch per boat was 59.3 mt

B-5 Report on U.S./Canada Negotiations

Dr. Peyton L. Knecht, U.S. representative to the U.S./Canada salmon negotiations, said that the parties have been successful in establishing a framework agreement setting forth the principles for operation, organizational structure, and distribution of terms. About 85% of the text has been approved by both sides and a mechanism for resolving disputes at the technical level has also been established. Fishing still to be settled deal primarily with the transboundary river section, particularly the Yukon. The Canadians have heretofore delayed this issue. Dr. Alverson said that major problems could result if Canada decides to pass on settlement of this issue at the November meeting.

B-7 Report on NMFS Observer Program

Jack Nelson of the Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center said that the Observer Program achieved 70% average coverage by the end of June 1982. With a goal of 27% coverage by the end of 1982, the program has come a long way from the 0% coverage reported at the end of 1981. Since March 1982, 106 observers have been trained and placed, compared with only 101 new observers for all of 1981.

Estimated catches of prohibited species (halibut, salmon, king and tanner crab) in the Bering Sea/Aleutian region through June 1982 are down 49% from 1981 levels, from 3,053 mt in 1981 to 1,541 mt in 1982. Estimated 1982 prohibited species catches from

the Gulf of Alaska, on the other hand, are up 27% over 1981 levels, from 739 mt to 1,014 mt, primarily due to increased incidental catch of halibut. Incidental catches of salmon in the Gulf, however, are down 89%, from 18,250 fish in 1981 to 3,286 fish in 1982.

B-8 Review of 1982 Halibut Fishery by IPHC

Rick Deriso of the International Pacific Halibut Commission staff presented the following preliminary catch figures for the 1982 Pacific halibut fishery through June 30, 1982:

Area	Catch limit (000's lbs.)	Period	Actual Catch (000's lbs.)
2A (WA, OR)	200	5/12-24 6/9 -21	100
2B (British Columbia)	5,400	5/12-24 6/9 -21	2,943
2C (S.E. AK)	3,400	5/12-17	3,353
3A (Yakutat to West Kodiak Isl.)	14,000	5/11-19 6/9 -12	13,070
3B (W. Kodiak Isl. to Unimak Isl.)	3,000	5/11-19 6/9 -12	330
4 (W. Unimak Isl. & Bering Sea)	1,500	5/11-19 6/9 -28	1,416

Mr. Deriso said that Area 3B will be reopened August 20-27. Third fishing periods for Areas 2A and 2B ran July 7-19 and a fourth opening is anticipated on August 7. Figures from the third period in 2A and 2B were not available at the time of the meeting. All other areas will remain closed.

C. NEW OR CONTINUING BUSINESS

C-1 Progress Report on Halibut Limited Entry

The Halibut Limited Entry Workgroup met in Seattle on July 9, 1982 to review progress on Phase I of the Halibut Limited Entry Study, Contract #82-4 with Northwest Resources Analysis. The workgroup made the following recommendations:

1. That NMFS proceed with implementation of a moratorium before the 1983 fishery;

2. That the contractor concentrate only on the following qualifying schemes:

   (a) 1979-81: greater than 0 lbs. in at least one of the years;

   (b) 1979-81: deliveries greater than 0, 200, 500, and 1,000 lbs. in each of the three years;

   (c) 1979-82: deliveries greater than 0, 200, 500, and 1,000 lbs. in two of four years;

   (d) 1978-81: deliveries in three of four years.

   The workgroup further recommended that the number of shares initially granted be based on a fisherman's best, not average, catch where multiple years are used to determine share size.

3. That the contractor use 200 lbs. as a working unit share size for preliminary comparisons and descriptions of qualifying populations of fishermen. The Workgroup felt that it is too early to recommend a share size for transfer, etc.

The Workgroup complimented the contractor for an excellent job on the tasking of Phase I and recommended that the Council appoint a small steering committee from the Halibut Limited Entry Workgroup to work closely with him during Phase II.

At the July meeting Dr. Robert Stokes presented a detailed report on the progress of Phase I of the Halibut Limited Entry Study. Major areas covered in the report were fleet size and distribution, distribution of catch by vessel size, geographic distribution of catch, alternative fishing opportunities, and multiple area qualifications. A copy of Dr. Stokes' report is made a part of these Minutes as Appendix I.

The Council instructed the contractor to proceed with Phase II of the study in accordance with the recommendations of the Halibut Limited Entry Workgroup. Chairman Tillion appointed the following persons to the Steering Committee for Phase II: Harold Lokken and himself from the Council; Don McCaughran of IPHC; Kurt Schelle of CFEC; Greg Baker of ALFA; Tom Stewart of Petersburg Vessel Owners Association; Robert Alverson of the Fishing Vessel Owners Association and NPFMC Advisory Panel; and Dave Ausman, Kodiak Halibut Fishermen's Association. Jim Branson or Clarence Pautzke and Patrick Travers will provide staff support for the Steering Committee.

C-2 Operational Guidance for PMTs and PDTs

The Policy and Planning Workgroup met in Juneau on March 11, 1982 to discuss, among other topics, the composition and tasking of Plan Development/Maintenance Teams. The Workgroup's proposed policy for operation of Plan Development/Maintenance Teams was

7. That the conference recommends only on the following qualifying schemes:

(a) 1979-81: greater than 0 lbs. in at least one of the years;

(b) 1979-81: deliveries greater than 0, 200, 500, and 1,000 lbs. in each of the three years;

(c) 1979-82: deliveries greater than 0, 200, 500, and 1,000 lbs. in two of four years;

(d) 1979-81: deliveries in three of four years.

The workgroup further recommended that the number of shares initially granted be based on a fisherman's best, not average, catch where multiple years are used to determine share size.

8. That the contractor use 200 lbs. as a working cash value for preliminary comparisons and demonstrations of qualifying regulations of fishermen. The workgroup felt that it is too early to recommend a share size for transfer, etc.

The workgroup congratulated the contractor for an excellent job on the ranking of ideas, and recommended that the Council appoint a small screening committee from the Halibut Limited Entry Workgroup to work closely with him during Phase II.

At the July meeting Dr. Robert Stokes presented a detailed report on the progress of Phase I of the Halibut Limited Entry Study. Major areas covered in the report were fleet size and distribution, distribution of catch by vessel size, geographic distribution of catch, alternative fishing opportunities, and multiple area qualifications. A copy of Dr. Stokes' report is made a part of these Minutes as Appendix I.

The Council instructed the contractor to proceed with Phase II of the study in accordance with the recommendations of the Halibut Limited Entry Workgroup. Chairman Fishing appointed the following persons to the Steering Committee for Phase II: Harold Fuller and Dennis from the Council; Don McGlashan of ADF&G; Kent Roberts of CFAP; Greg Baker of ADF&G; Tom Stevens of the Alaska Vessel Owners Association; Robert Alverson of the Fishing Vessel Owners Association and NFFC Advisory Panel; and Dave Arness, Kodiak Fishermen's Marketing Association. Jim Brennon of Cordova Fishermen and Peninsula Trawlers will provide staff support for the Steering Committee.

c. International Guidance for Fish and Fish

The Policy and Planning Workgroup met in Juneau on March 11, 1982 to discuss, among other topics, the composition and tasking of Plan Development/Maintenance Teams. The Workgroup's proposed policy for operation of Plan Development/Maintenance Teams was

presented to the Council for consideration and is made a part of these Minutes as Appendix II.

The SSC reviewed the Workgroup's draft policy and generally agreed with it; however, they recommended the following text changes:

1. Item (a), page 2 - insert the words "coordinate preparation of" between "and" and "supporting."

2. Replace Item (c), page 2, with the words "summarize and evaluate the best data available related to the biological and socioeconomic implications of the plan or amendment."

3. In the first full paragraph on page 2, replace the sentence beginning, "The team may be requested ..." with the following: "The team will either: (a) recommend a preferred alternative, or (b) state that it has no preferred alternative, or (c) state that it was unable to reach a consensus on a preferred alternative."

4. Last paragraph, page 2, substitute the words "will recommend" for "should set up."

It was the consensus of the Council that the policy for operation of Plan Development/Maintenance Teams be adopted after incorporating the changes recommended by the SSC.

C-3 Review of AP Operations

The Executive Director initiated discussion during the July Advisory Panel meeting on possibly changing its mode of operation. The AP's role is to advise the Council on the assessments and specifications contained in the FMPs with particular regard to (a) the capacity and extent to which the fishing vessels of the United States will harvest the resources considered in the FMPs; (b) the effect of such fishery management plans on local economies and social structures; and (c) the potential conflicts between user groups of a given fishery resource. Mr. Branson suggested that the AP may be able to better use its meeting time by focusing attention on the social and economic impacts of proposed amendment alternatives rather than attempting to evaluate in depth the scientific merits of biological decisions made mainly by the SSC and PMT/PDT, stressing that the AP is in the best position to guide the Council through the socioeconomic ramifications of a particular action.

The Advisory Panel asked for Council approval to meet for an extra half day in Sitka, on Monday afternoon, September 20, to discuss concepts for a better working relationship within the AP and the Council.

The Council authorized the Advisory Panel to hold a 1-1/2 day meeting in Sitka beginning at 2 p.m. on Monday, September 20.

forwarded to the Council for consideration and is made a part of these Minutes as Appendix I.

The SSC reviewed the Workgroup's draft policy and generally agreed with it; however, they recommended the following text changes:

1. Item (a), page 2 - Insert the words "coordinate preparation of" between "and" and "supporting."

2. Replace item (c) page 2, with the words "examine and evaluate the best data available related to the biological and socioeconomic implications of the plan or amendment."

3. In the first full paragraph on page 2, replace the sentence beginning, "The team may be requested ..." with the following: "The team will either: (a) recommend a preferred alternative, or (b) state that it has no preferred alternative, or (c) state that it was unable to reach a consensus on a preferred alternative."

4. Last paragraph, page 2, substitute the words "will recommend" for "should see to."

It was the consensus of the Council that the policy for operation of Plan Development/Maintenance Teams be adopted after incorporating the changes recommended by the SSC.

C-3 Review of AP operations

The Executive Director initiated discussion during the July Advisory Panel meeting on possibly changing the mode of operation. The AP's role is to advise the Council on the necessity and specifications contained in the FMPs with particular regard to (a) the capacity and extent to which the fishing vessels of the United States will harvest the resources considered in the FMPs; (b) the effect of such fishery management plans on local economies and social structures; and (c) the potential conflicts between user groups of a given fishery resource. Mr. Lawson suggested that the AP may be able to better use its meeting time by focusing attention on the social and economic impacts of proposed amendment alternatives rather than attempting to evaluate in depth the scientific merits or biological decisions made vastly by the SSC and IMT/SSC, acknowing that the AP is in the best position to guide the Council through the socio-economic ramifications of a particular action.

The Advisory Panel asked for Council approval to meet for an more half day in Tilly, on Monday afternoon, September 20, to discuss concepts for a better working relationship within the AP and the Council.

The Council authorized the Advisory Panel to hold a 1-1/2 day meeting in Tilly beginning at 2 p.m. on Monday, September 20.

C-4 Meeting Schedule for 1983

In an attempt to budget within the parameters suggested by Central Office-NMFS, the staff budgeted for six full Council meetings (Council, SSC, and AP) and one special Council-only meeting on halibut limited entry. Two of the six full meetings were budgeted for outside Anchorage. The January meeting with the Board will be held in Juneau at the request of the Board. It was necessary for the Council to approve a meeting schedule for 1983 and decide on the location for the second out-of-town meeting.

The staff's proposed schedule was as follows:

January 3-7 (with the Board)	Juneau
February 23-24	Anchorage
March 22-25 (with the Board)	Anchorage
May 25-26	Anchorage
July 27-28	Anchorage or Homer
September 28-29	Sitka or Anchorage
December 5-9 (with the Board)	Anchorage

Jim Campbell moved that the Council hold its July 27-28, 1983 meeting in Anchorage; Harold Lokken seconded the motion, asking the mover to include in the motion that the September 28-29, 1983 meeting be held in Sitka. Mr. Campbell withdrew the motion and then moved that the Council adopt a policy to hold regular Council meetings in Anchorage and public hearings in outlying communities in an effort to remain within the budget guidelines suggested by NMFS while still reaching the communities most affected by Council action for valuable public input; seconded by Harold Lokken. There being no objection, it was so ordered. The proposed dates for 1983 meetings were adopted with all but the January 1983 meeting, which must be held in Juneau, scheduled for Anchorage.

C-5 Joint Venture Permit Application from Taiwan

Swiftsure Seafoods, an affiliate of Koniag, Inc. Alaska, and Chong Shing Ocean Enterprises, Inc. of Taipei, Taiwan requested 5,000 mt, primarily Pacific cod, for joint venture purchases from U.S. catcher vessels and 5,000 mt, also primarily Pacific cod, for a directed fishery, both in the Gulf of Alaska. As many as five Taiwanese vessels would participate in the operation: CHIEF DRAGON 737, a processing vessel; SEA LIGHT and GOLDEN DRAGON NO. 1, stern trawlers for both directed fishing and processing; and HIGHLY 303 and HIGHLY 707, both processing/transport vessels. One U.S. vessel, the ROYAL AMERICAN, has been contracted by Swiftsure, and others will be procured as necessary.

Dick Lenahan of Advance Vessel Agency, Konan Huang of Chong Shing Fisheries, and Chris Aaro of Swiftsure Fisheries, discussed the proposed operation with the AP and Council.

C-4 Meeting Schedule for 1982

In an attempt to adapt within the parameters suggested by Central Office-MMS, the staff budgeted for six full Council meetings (Council, SSC, and AP) and one special Council-only meeting on Pribilof issues early. Two of the six full meetings were scheduled for outside Anchorage. The January meeting with the Board will be held in Juneau at the request of the Board. It was necessary for the Council to approve a meeting schedule for 1982 and decide on the location for the second out-of-town meeting.

The staff's proposed schedule was as follows:

January 3-7 (with the Board)	Juneau
February 22-26	Anchorage
March 23-25 (with the Board)	Anchorage
May 18-22	Anchorage
July 27-29	Anchorage or Homer
September 28-29	Sitka or Anchorage
December 6-9 (with the Board)	Anchorage

Jim Campbell moved that the Council hold its July 27-29, 1981 meeting in Anchorage. Harold Lokken seconded the motion, saying he never to include in the motion that the September 28-29, 1981 meeting is held in Sitka. Mr. Campbell withdrew the motion and then moved that the Council adopt a policy to hold regular Council meetings in Anchorage and public hearings in outlying communities in an effort to remain within the budget guidelines suggested by MMS while still reaching the communities most affected by Council action for valuable public input, seconded by Harold Lokken. There being no objection, it was so ordered. The proposed dates for 1981 meetings were adopted with all but the January 1981 meeting, which must be held in Juneau, scheduled for Anchorage.

C-5 Joint Venture Permit Application from Taiwan

Swithenbank Seafoods, an affiliate of Koning, Inc. Alaska, and Chung Shing Ocean Enterprises, Inc. of Taipei, Taiwan requested 5,000 mt, primarily Pacific cod, for joint venture purchases from U.S. catcher vessels and 5,000 mt, also primarily Pacific cod, for a directed fishery, both in the gulf of Alaska. As many as five taiwanese vessels would participate in the operation: CHIEF LAGOON 727, a processing vessel; SEA LIGHT and GOLDEN DRAGON #0. 1, stern trawlers for both directed fishing and processing; and RICHLY 305 and RICHLY 707, both processing/transport vessels. One U.S. vessel, the SOVEL AMERICAN, has been contracted by Swithenbank, and others will be procured as necessary.

Dick Lanham of Advance Vessel Agency, Koran Kang of Chung Shing Fisheries, and Chris Asro of Swithenbank Fisheries, discussed the proposed operation with the AP and Council.

The Advisory Panel recommended that the Council disapprove the joint venture request for the following reasons:

1. The 800 mt by-catch of sablefish comprised 16% of the total requested; the standard by-catch rate is 1.5%.

2. The requested by-catch of Pacific Ocean perch was also excessive.

3. The request for a direct allocation of Pacific cod was not commensurate with the Region's cod allocation system, i.e., as by-catch to the pollock fishery.

4. The joint venture purported to employ one token U.S. vessel while utilizing five foreign vessels.

In view of the Advisory Panel's recommendation for disapproval of the operation, the principals of Swiftsure and Chong Shing Fishery Company restructured their allocation request to call for 5,700 mt for joint venture processing, of which 4,000 mt would be Pacific cod, 1,000 mt pollock, 500 mt flounders, and 200 mt other species. The revised direct allocation request was for 2,000 mt of pollock, 600 mt of flounder, and 100 mt of other species, or a total of 2,700 mt for directed fishing.

At the suggestion of the Council, the Advisory Panel reconvened with ten members present to consider the revised joint venture permit request. AP Chairman Robert Alverson reported that the Advisory Panel recommended that the revised joint venture application be approved under the following conditions:

1. That the GOLDEN DRAGON NO. 1 be prohibited from fishing on the direct allocation because its first obligation is to fish for St. George Tanaq in the Pribilofs;

2. That all fishing in the Gulf of Alaska be confined to the Western Regulatory Area.

Don Bevan moved that the Council recommend approval of the joint venture permits in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Panel; seconded by Don Collinsworth. Upon call for the question the motion carried with Keith Specking in objection.

C-6 Other Business

The Council meeting was attended by a delegation from Kushiro City, Japan, including its mayor, Toshiyuki Wanibuchi; Ichiro Jinbo, speaker of the Kushiro City Council; Teruo Nakai of Kushiro Trawl Fisheries Cooperative Association; and Sashi Yamamoto, Fishery Marketing Association. Mayor Wanibuchi addressed the Council on Wednesday afternoon; a copy of his speech is made a part of these Minutes as Appendix III.

The Advisory Panel recommended that the Council disapprove the joint venture request for the following reasons:

1. The fact that by-catch of sablefish comprised 18% of the total requested, the standard by-catch rate is 1.5%.

2. The requested by-catch of Pacific Ocean perch was also excessive.

3. The request for a direct allocation of Pacific cod was not commensurate with the Regionis cod allocation system, i.e., as by-catch to the pollock fishery.

4. The joint venture purported to employ one foreign U.S. vessel while utilizing five foreign vessels.

In view of the Advisory Panel's recommendation for disapproval of the operation, the principals of Swiftsure and Cloud Bling Fishery Company resubmitted their allocation request to call for 6,700 mt for joint venture processing, of which 4,000 mt would be Pacific cod, 1,000 mt pollock, 500 mt flounders, and 200 mt other species. The revised direct allocation request was for 2,000 mt of pollock, 800 mt of flounder, and 100 mt of other species, or a total of 2,700 mt for directed fishing.

At the suggestion of the Council, the Advisory Panel reconvened with two members present to consider the revised joint venture permit request. Mr. Chairman Robert Alverson reported that the Advisory Panel recommended that the revised joint venture application be approved under the following conditions:

1. That the GOLDEN DRAGON No. 1 be prohibited from fishing on the direct allocation because its first obligation is to fish for St. George Tanaq in the Pribilofs.

2. That all fishing in the Gulf of Alaska be confined to the Western Regulatory Area.

Don Hansen moved that the Council recommend approval of the joint venture permits in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Panel; seconded by Don Collinsworth. Jerry Gall for the question the motion carried with Keith Specklin in objection.

D-6 Other Business

The Council meeting was adressed by a delegation from Kushiro City, Japan, including the mayor, Toshiyuki Washibuchi; Ichiro Ishie, speaker of the Kushiro City Council; Kenro Matsui of Kushiro Tuna Fishermen Cooperative Association; and Sashi Yamamoto, Fishery Marketing Association. Mayor Washibuchi addressed the Council on Wednesday afternoon; a copy of his address is made a part of these minutes as Appendix III.

D. FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLANS

D-1 Salmon FMP

Policy on Natural Salmon Stock Management

In May the Pacific Council asked the North Pacific Council to draft a policy statement on management of natural salmon stocks. The staff drafted a brief summary of the policy as stated in the FMP and substantiated by past Council actions. This draft was sent to Dennis Phelan of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. The Pacific Council also discussed the adoption of a "common" natural stock policy at its July meeting.

The Council asked the SSC to work with the Pacific Council's SSC to draft a policy for the management of natural salmon stocks for consideration by the Inter-Council Salmon Coordinating Committee.

Columbia River Enforcement Activities

Council member Rolland Schmitten, Director of the Washington Department of Fisheries, briefed the Council on the recent arrest of 70-75 persons caught taking salmon illegally on the Columbia River. Shortly after Mr. Schmitten was named the director of WDF, he contacted NMFS to investigate the possibility of a joint undercover fishing operation to determine the amount of illegal fishing on the Columbia River. Federal and State management agencies participated in the undercover operation which focused on the Columbia River between Bonneville and John Day dams and extended along the Deschutes River, the lower Columbia River system, and through five Washington and two Oregon counties. The operation documented the illegal taking, possession, and sale of approximately 53 tons of fish involving transactions totaling over $150,000.

Mr. Schmitten reminded the Council that poaching is only one part of the chinook loss problem on the Columbia River. WDF is continuing its investigation of the Columbia River focusing on the biological aspects of the problem, i.e., dam losses, environmental degradation, habitat, etc.

Report on Scarred ("Net Marked") Salmon

There has been a significant increase in effort to determine the incidence, distribution, and cause(s) of scars and wounds on salmon harvested in Southeast Alaska. On April 15 the Executive Director sent a memo to management agencies and various fishery scientists coastwide asking for information and ideas concerning net marks. The Council reviewed a report compiled from the responses received to Mr. Branson's memorandum.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Auke Bay Lab, and the Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center are all involved in programs to survey scars and other wounds on Southeast Alaska

D. FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLANS

1. Salmon Fmp

Policy on Natural Salmon Stock Management

In May the Pacific Council asked the North Pacific Council to draft a policy statement on management of natural salmon stocks. The staff drafted a brief summary of the policy to appear in the FMP and substantiated by past Council actions. This draft was sent to Dennis Nielsen of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. The Pacific Council also discussed the adoption of a "common" natural stock policy at its July meeting.

The Council asked the SSC to work with the Pacific Council's SWG to draft a policy for the management of natural salmon stocks for consideration by the Inter-Council Salmon Coordinating Committee.

Columbia River Enforcement Activities

Council member Robins Donaldson, Director of the Washington Department of Fisheries, briefed the Council on the recent arrest of 70-75 persons caught taking salmon illegally in the Columbia River. Shortly after Mr. Donaldson was named the director of WDF, he contacted NMFS to investigate the possibility of a joint undercover fishing operation to determine the amount of illegal fishing on the Columbia River. Federal and State management agencies participated in the undercover operation which focused on the Columbia River between Bonneville and John Day dams and extended along the Washington River, the lower Columbia River system, and through five Washington and two Oregon counties. The operation concerned the illegal taking, possession, and sale of approximately 55 tons of fish involving transactions totaling over $150 000.

Mr. Donaldson reminded the Council that poaching is only one part of the salmon loss problem on the Columbia River. WDF is conducting the investigation of the Columbia River focusing on the biological aspects of the problem, i.e., gill nets, environmental degradation, habitat, etc.

Report on Scarred ("Hot Tucked") Salmon

There has been a significant increase in effort to determine the incidence, distribution, and cause(s) of scars and wounds on salmon harvested in Southeast Alaska. In April 15 the Executive Director sent a memo to management agencies and various industry associations seeking for information and ideas concerning the marks. The Council received a report compiled from the responses received to Mr. Ramsey's memorandum.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Auke Bay Lab, and the Kodiak and Alaska Fisheries Center are all involved in programs to survey scars and other wounds on Southeast Alaska

salmon. By the end of this season there should be much more information available on the incidence and distribution of wounds and scars on troll-caught salmon and, hopefully, the causes.

D-2 Bering/Chukchi Sea Herring FMP

The Herring FMP was submitted for Secretarial review and implementation on March 17, 1982. The review period was postponed awaiting submission of draft proposed regulations and the Regulatory Impact Review. These documents are now ready to be submitted; however, NOAA General Counsel Patrick Travers has advised the Council that serious legal problems may face the FMP if implementation is attempted in the present form. The major concern, which was initially raised by the State of Alaska, is that overfishing may result if a major portion of OY is allowed to be taken offshore.

The Herring Plan Maintenance Team met on June 9-10 to examine the issues raised by the State, review the procedures for establishing OY offshore, and determine if the current method of allocation is consistent with the objectives and the priorities of allocation identified in the FMP. A copy of the PMT report is made a part of these Minutes as Appendix IV.

The SSC reviewed the Herring PMT Report and made the following comments:

Each of the four issues considered in the PMT report were addressed in detail during the development of the FMP and were the subject of public comment during the formal public review process. The SSC determined that the final FMP is a product of an extensive process and ultimately of final Council approval. The SSC recommended that the plan be allowed to continue Secretarial review in its present form. They felt that a comprehensive, formal management program for Bering Sea herring is needed as soon as possible to protect herring stocks and effectively manage both the domestic and foreign fisheries, and suggested that the issues discussed in the PMT report can best be resolved after the Plan is implemented.

The SSC also reviewed a proposed amendment to the FMP submitted by Marine Resources Company which proposes that for the first three years following implementation, an experimental offshore domestic fishery of at least 5,000 mt be allowed. While the SSC did not address the merits of an experimental fishery of any size, it pointed out that the concept of establishing a fixed quota for the offshore domestic fishery was considered during development of the Plan. At that time it was concluded that in light of the fluctuating nature of herring stocks and the use priorities specified in the Plan, it might be difficult to insure a fixed minimum allowable harvest in the fishery. The SSC noted that an experimental offshore fishery could aid in obtaining information on how this type of fishery may be expected to affect the inshore fishery.

salmon. By the end of this season there should be much more information available on the abundance and distribution of wounds and scars on Gulf-caught salmon and, hopefully, the causes.

D-2 Herring/Chinook/Sea Herring FMP

The Herring FMP was scheduled for secretarial review and implementation on March 31, 1982. The review period was postponed awaiting submittal of draft proposed regulations and the Regulatory Impact Review. These documents are not ready to be submitted. However, NOAA General Counsel Patrick Traverse has advised the Council that serious legal problems may face the FMP if implementation is attempted in the present form. The major concern, which was initially raised by the State of Alaska, is that overfishing may result if a major portion of OY is allowed to be taken offshore.

The Herring Plan Development Team met on June 9-10 to examine the issues raised by the State, review the procedures for establishing OY offshore, and determine if the current method of allocation is consistent with the objectives and the priorities of allocation identified in the FMP. A copy of the PDT report is made a part of these Minutes as Appendix I.

The SSC reviewed the Herring FMP Report and made the following comments.

Each of the four issues considered in the PDT report were addressed in detail during the development of the FMP and were the subject of public comment during the formal public review process. The SSC determined that the final FMP is a product of an extensive process and ultimately of final Council approval. The SSC recommended that the plan be allowed to continue secretarial review in its present form. They felt that a comprehensive, formal management program for herring can hardly be needed as soon as possible to protect herring stocks and effectively manage both the domestic and foreign fisheries, and suggested that the issues discussed in the PDT report can best be resolved after the Plan is implemented.

The SSC also reviewed a proposed amendment to the FMP submitted by Marine Resources Company which proposes that for the first three years following implementation, an experimental offshore domestic fishery of at least 5,000 mt be allowed. While the SSC did not address the merits of an experimental fishery of any size, it pointed out that the concept of establishing a fixed quota for the offshore domestic fishery was considered during development of the Plan. At that time it was concluded that in light of the fluctuating nature of herring stocks and the uncertainties associated in the year, it might be difficult to insure a fixed minimum allowable harvest in the fishery. The SSC noted that an experimental offshore fishery could aid in evaluating information on how this type of fishery may be expected to affect the inshore fishery.

The Advisory Panel recommended that the Council withdraw the Herring FMP from Secretarial review and redraft the problem areas. They did not take specific action, however, whether or not to recommend that the Council support a high seas fishery, but felt that a high seas fishery should be predicated on a surplus of herring following the inshore fishery. The AP also recommended that the Council seek funds for high seas herring research.

Patrick Travers presented the NMFS-Alaska Region proposal for modification of the Herring FMP for Council consideration, a copy of which is made a part of these Minutes as Appendix V. Mr. Travers said that the proposed amendment was designed to address the two most serious obstacles to the FMP's approval and implementation, i.e., the possibility that the FMP's current provisions for a directed offshore fishery may fail, in certain circumstances, to "prevent overfishing," as required by National Standard 1, and provide necessary clarification of the FMP's provision for a 2,000 mt offshore "food and bait" fishery.

Public Testimony

A. W. "Bud" Boddy, Advisory Panel member, suggested that the Council undertake a study to determine the relationship of the inshore and offshore herring fisheries and to gather information on the spawning biomass.

Mick Stevens of Marine Resources Company presented a proposed adjustment to the FMP to help solve the question of a directed offshore fishery. Mr. Stevens said the proposal represented a compromise approach intended to balance the interests and concerns of the parties on both sides of the question, and contended that acceptance of the amendment may also substantially reduce the likelihood that the Plan will be contested in a court of law by one or both of the parties.

The amendment provided that in the first three years following implementation of the FMP, an offshore domestic fishery at a minimum level of 5,000 tons would be authorized on an experimental basis from October through April, north of 56°N latitude in the Bering Sea. If, on a year-by-year basis, the inshore fishery significantly underharvests the resource, the Secretary of Commerce/Council/Regional Director may increase the allocation to the domestic offshore fishery up to a maximum limit of 50% of the relevant final OY. At the end of the three-year period the impact and benefits of the experimental offshore fishery would be evaluated to determine the future of such an allocation approach.

Mr. Stevens said that MRC's proposal would provide a moderate harvest level for the offshore fishery while maintaining the biological integrity of the stocks. The allocation would not be permanent; it could be eliminated or modified after the three-year experimental period. If evidence indicates that the experimental fishery has had a significant adverse impact on some discreet spawning stock, the Council/Regional Director/Secretary of Commerce would have authority to make in-season adjustments.

The Advisory Panel recommended that the Council withdraw the herring FMP from Secretarial review and redraft the problem areas. They did not take specific action, however, whether or not to recommend that the Council support a high seas fishery, but felt that a high seas fishery should be predicated on a surplus or banking following the inshore fishery. The AP also recommended that the Council seek funds for high seas herring research.

Patrick Travers presented the NMFS-Alaska Region proposal for modification of the Herring FMP for Council consideration, a copy of which is made a part of these Minutes as Appendix V. Mr. Travers said that the proposed amendment was designed to address the two most serious obstacles to the FMP's approval and implementation, i.e., the possibility that the FMP's current provision for a directed offshore fishery may fail, in certain circumstances, to "prevent overfishing," as required by National Standard 1, and provide necessary clarification of the FMP's provision for a 2,000 mt offshore "food and bait" fishery.

Public Testimony

A. W. "Bill" Dodge, Advisory Panel member, suggested that the Council undertake a study to determine the relationship of the inshore and offshore herring fisheries and to gather information on the spawning biomass.

Mark Jovens of Marine Resources Company presented a proposed amendment to the FMP to help solve the question of a directed offshore fishery. Mr. Stevens said the proposal represented a compromise approach intended to balance the interests and concerns of the parties on both sides of the question, and concluded that acceptance of the amendment may also substantially reduce the likelihood that the Plan will be contested in a court of law by one or both of the parties.

The amendment provides that in the first three years following implementation of the FMP, an offshore domestic fishery at a maximum level of 2,000 tons could be authorized on an experimental basis from October through April, north of 55° latitude in the Bering Sea. If, on a year-by-year basis, the inshore fishery actually undertakes the resource, the Secretary of Commerce/Council/Regional Director may increase the allocation to the domestic offshore fishery, up to a maximum limit of 50% of the relevant TAC. At the end of the three-year period the impact and benefits of the experimental offshore fishery would be evaluated to determine the future of such an allocation approach.

Mr. Stevens said that NMFS's proposal would provide a moderate harvest level for the offshore fishery while maintaining the biological integrity of the stocks. The allocation would not be permanent; it could be eliminated or modified after the three-year experimental period. If evidence indicates that the experimental fishery has had a significant adverse impact on some fisheries, spawning stock, the Council, Regional Director, Secretary of Commerce would have authority to make timesaving adjustments.

Mr. Stevens said the domestic trawl fleet is in dire need of markets, particularly as a result of the very poor prospects for the king crab fisheries in the next few years. He said the Council has established a precedent for allowing a domestic fishery on an experimental basis in an area of domestic concern over species composition, i.e., domestic trawling on an experimental basis within the Bristol Bay Pot Sanctuary. The proposed experimental fishery would provide the best opportunity possible to generate useful and much needed data on herring stocks.

Council Action

Don Collinsworth complimented the Alaska Region on its proposal for an amendment to tighten up the problem areas in the Herring FMP. He said the State would not be terribly unhappy with the NMFS proposal if several additional safeguards could be considered. He suggested that stocks found north of Togiak might be segregated into three stock units: Togiak, Yukon/Kuskokwim, and Norton Sound. If any of the three stock units were harvested at the desired threshold level inshore, the offshore fishery would be precluded. If none of the three units are harvested at the specified rate, the NMFS formula for derivation of the offshore OY would be used. If the resulting OY falls within an established range of safety, the offshore fishery could be allocated. Mr. Collinsworth suggested that there were other compromises which could also be considered, such as two stock units rather than three, etc.

Mr. McVey acknowledged that the primary difference between the State's position and that of NMFS is in the level of northerly subsistence stocks. He said that he had been persuaded that it makes good sense to cut by one-half the surplus, if any, to be allocated to the offshore OY.

Don Bevan said that he felt the problems were not biological problems, but rather legal and political problems. He said there is no scientific information available to substantiate the fears of the State, and therefore supported the NMFS proposal. He urged the Council to bring the question to a vote.

Bob McVey moved that the Herring FMP be withdrawn from active Secretarial review for revisions as follows:

1. That the optimum yield for the directed herring fishery in the FCZ, subject to the following limitations, be defined as 50 percent of the remainder of the herring ABC as defined in the current version of the FMP, after subtracting

(a) the Allowable Incidental Catch of herring in the Bering Sea/ Aleutian Islands groundfish fishery (AIC);

(b) an initial apportionment to an offshore food and bait fishery, if any;

In Oregon and the Pacific Ocean fishery there is the need of markets, particularly as a result of the very poor prospects for the King crab fisheries in the next few years. He said the Council has established a precedent for allowing a domestic fishery on an experimental basis in an area of domestic concern and species composition, i.e., domestic trawling on an experimental basis within the Fishery Zone for Sablefish. The proposed experimental fishery would provide the best opportunity possible to generate useful and much needed data on herring stocks.

Council Action

Don Collinsworth commentered the Alaska Region on its proposal for an amendment to explicitly up the problem areas in the herring FMP. He said the Alaska would not be certainly unhappy with the MMPS proposal if several additional safeguards could be considered. He suggested that stocks found north of Togiak might be segregated into three stock units: Togiak, Kuskokwim, and Norton Sound. If any of the three stocks quite were harvested at the desired threshold level indeed, the offshore fishery would be precluded. If none of the three units are harvested at the specified rate, the MMPS formula for derivation of the allocation OY would be used. If the resulting OY falls within an estimated range of safety, the offshore fishery could be allocated. Mr. Collinsworth suggested that there were other considerations which could also be considered, such as two stock units rather than three, etc.

Mr. Mavy acknowledged that the primary difference between the Alaska position and that of MMPS is in the level of northerly coastal herring stocks. He said that he had been persuaded that it makes good sense to set by one-half the surplus, if any, to be allocated to the offshore OY.

Don Seven said that he felt the problems were not biological problems, but rather legal and political problems. He said there is no scientific information available to substantiate the fears of the State, and therefore supported the MMPS proposal. He urged the Council to bring the question to a vote.

Mr. Jeffery moved that the Herring FMP be withdrawn from active Secretarial review for revisions as follows:

1. That the optimum yield for the directed herring fishery in the FCZ, subject to the following limitations, be defined as 50 percent of the remainder of the herring ABC as defined in the current version of the FMP after subtracting

(a) the allowable incidental catch of herring in the Herring Bait Allocation in Lands provisions fishery (ALP);

(b) an initial apportionment to an offshore food and bait fishery, if any;

(c) *an amount corresponding to the Nelson Island stock; and*

(d) *the actual amount of herring harvested during the current fishing year by the inshore commercial and subsistence fisheries.*

The limitations on this OY are as follows:

(a) *If the amount so calculated were less than 2,000 mt, or if the current herring biomass were less than one-half the MSY biomass, OY would equal zero.*

(b) *Under no circumstances would the OY for the directed herring fishery in the FCZ be greater than [an amount (to be specified) between 5,000 mt and 10,000 mt].*

(c) *In exceptional circumstances, the amount calculated above may be further reduced if NMFS, in consultation with the Council, finds a serious problem resulting from any of the following factors:*

(1) *condition of the several spawning stocks of herring, with special focus on the availability for subsistence harvest;*

(2) *the abundance of spawning herring and their spawning success;*

(3) *age composition of the herring population;*

(4) *recruitment to the spawning stocks of herring;*

(5) *distribution of preceding inshore and offshore harvests among the several geographical groups of spawning herring.*

(d) *This procedure for determining the offshore herring fishery OY will be reviewed at the end of three years.*

2. That TALFF for the directed herring fishery in the FCZ be specified as zero.

3. That the FMP's provisions on the initial apportionment to a food and bait fishery be clarified based on the latest available information.

The motion was seconded by Don Bevan.

Don Collinsworth moved to amend the motion to stipulate that in years when 15% or more of the biomass is harvested in the commercial inshore fishery north of Cape Newenham, there will be no commercial fishery offshore. The motion to amend was seconded by Keith Specking. Upon roll call vote, the motion failed on a vote of 7 to 4, with Council members McVey, Schmitten, Lokken, Eaton, Bevan, Campbell, and Beiningen in opposition.

(c) an amount corresponding to the Nelson Island stock; and

(d) the actual amount of herring harvested during the current fishing year by the Alaska commercial and subsistence fisheries.

The limitations on this OY are as follows:

(a) if the amount so calculated were less than 2,000 mt, or if the current herring biomass were less than one-half the MSY biomass, OY would equal zero.

(b) Under no circumstances would the OY for the directed herring fishery in the FCZ be greater than ten percent (to be specified) between 2,000 mt and 10,000 mt.

(c) In exceptional circumstances, the amount calculated above may be further reduced if NMFS, in consultation with the Council, finds a serious problem resulting from any of the following factors:

(1) condition of the several spawning stocks of herring with special focus on the availability for subsistence harvest;

(2) the performance of spawning herring and their spawning success;

(3) age composition of the herring population;

(4) recruitment to the spawning stocks of herring;

(5) distribution of preceding seasons and offshore harvests among the several geographical groups of spawning herring.

(d) This procedure for determining the offshore herring fishery OY will be reviewed at the end of three years.

4. That NMFS for the directed herring fishery in the FCZ be specified as zero.

5. That the NMFS provisions on the initial apportionment to a food and bait fishery be clarified based on the latest available information.

The motion was seconded by Don Bevan.

Don Collinsworth moved to amend the motion to stipulate that in years when 15% or more of the biomass is harvested in the commercial inshore fishery north of Cape Newenham, there will be no commercial fishery offshore. The motion to amend was seconded by Keith Specking. Upon roll call vote, the motion failed on a vote of 7 to 4, with Council members Morley, Schlentner, Kelton, Bevan, Campbell, and Rainwater in opposition.

Mr. Collinsworth then moved to amend the motion by dropping the Allowable Incidental Catch (AIC) from the calculation of OY for the offshore fishery so that the formula would read as follows:

$$OY = \frac{ABC - \text{food and bait apportionment} - \text{subsistence harvest} - \text{inshore harvest}}{2} - AIC$$

The motion to amend was seconded by Keith Specking.

Mr. Collinsworth explained that his amendment would reduce any surplus left after the inshore fishery by one-half. The offshore allocation would then be further reduced by subtracting from it the AIC rather than treating AIC as part of the calculation of the surplus, as currently provided in the FMP. Under the new approach, OY would be calculated only for the FCZ. Inshore harvests and management are controlled by the State of Alaska; catches in State waters, while used to determine OY offshore, are not part of the OY specified in the Plan.

Mr. McVey said that as long as there is a clear understanding in the State's amendment that AIC would be available in all years, NMFS could accept the amendment.

Upon call for the question, the amendment to the motion was unanimously approved.

Bart Eaton moved that the maximum OY for the offshore fishery in the FCZ [the bracketed amount in Mr. McVey's motion under limitations on OY, item (b)] be set at 10,000 mt; seconded by Don Bevan. Upon call for the question, the motion carried with Don Collinsworth and Keith Specking in objection.

Mr. McVey's motion, as amended, was then brought to the floor for a vote. Upon call for the question, the amended motion carried with Don Collinsworth and Keith Specking in objection.

Mick Stevens asked that it be noted in the record that Marine Resources Company is dissatisfied with the Council's action in this matter.

Mr. Collinsworth said that the State will take a close look at the Herring FMP amendment just approved by the Council to determine whether it provides sufficient protection for northern herring stocks. He put the Council on notice that if the State determines that those stocks are still inadequately protected, it will pursue further means to provide the level of protection it deems necessary.

The Council instructed the Herring Plan Maintenance Team to draft the revisions to the FMP and make necessary editorial changes throughout the text for Council review at the September meeting.

Mr. Collinsworth then moved to amend the motion by dropping the allowable incidental catch (AIC) from the calculation of OY for the inshore fishery so that the formula would read as follows:

OY = ABC - allocations - harvest - harvest - AIC
food and bait subsistence inshore

The motion to amend was seconded by Keith Spearing.

Mr. Collinsworth explained that his amendment would reduce any surplus left after the inshore fishery by one-half. The difference allocation would then be further reduced by subtracting from it the AIC rather than treating AIC as part of the calculation of the surplus, as currently provided in the FMP. Under the new approach, OY would be calculated only for the EEZ. Inshore harvests and management are controlled by the State of Alaska; catches in state waters, while used to determine OY offshore, are not part of the OY specified in the Plan.

Mr. Povey said that as long as there is a clear understanding in the State's amendment that AIC would be available in all years, NMFS could accept the amendment.

Upon call for the question, the amendment to the motion was unanimously approved.

Bart Eason moved that the maximum OY for the offshore fishery in the EEZ (the bracketed amount in Mr. Povey's motion under Alternative on OY, item (b)) be set at 10,000 mt; seconded by Don Evans. Upon call for the question, the motion carried with Don Collinsworth and Keith Spearing in opposition.

Mr. Povey's motion, as amended, was then brought to the floor for a vote. Upon call for the question, the amended motion carried with Don Collinsworth and Keith Spearing in opposition.

Nick Stevens asked that it be noted in the record that Marine Resources Company is dissatisfied with the Council's action in this matter.

Mr. Collinsworth said that the State will take a close look at the Herring FMP amendment just approved by the Council to determine whether it provides sufficient protection for northern herring stocks. He put the Council on notice that if the State determines that these stocks are still inadequately protected, it will pursue further means to provide the level of protection it deems necessary.

The Council instructed the Herring Plan Maintenance Team to draft the revisions to the FMP and make necessary editorial changes throughout the text for Council review at the September meeting.

D-3 Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands King Crab FMP

The Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands King Crab FMP, Regulatory Impact Review, and draft implementing regulations were submitted for Secretarial review on June 1, 1982. The 60-day Secretarial review period began on June 10 and is scheduled to end on August 9. The Final Environmental Impact Statement, which has been delayed by an overwhelming number of public comments requiring responses, will be submitted by August 2.

D-4 Tanner Crab FMP

In May the Council instructed the Plan Maintenance Team to prepare for Council and public review a housekeeping amendment to remove inconsistencies between State and Federal Tanner crab regulations. The new pot storage regulations adopted by the Council in May were not included in the amendment package because the Regional Office determined that a Regulatory Adjustment could be used to make Federal pot storage regulations consistent with State regulations.

The Advisory Panel reviewed draft Amendment #8 and recommended that the Council release it for public review.

Public Testimony

Richard Goldsmith, executive director of the North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owners Association, wanted the new pot storage regulations adopted by the Council in May included in the amendment package. He asked the Council to confirm whether or not it intended to endorse the Board's pot storage area actions, which effectively cut in half the pot storage area proposed by the Ad Hoc Crab Pot Storage Workgroup.

Chairman Tillion responded that it was the Council's intent to endorse the State's pot storage area.

Mr. Goldsmith expressed concern that the regulatory adjustment process eliminates the opportunity for public comment while a plan amendment receives such scrutiny. Pat Travers assured Mr. Goldsmith that the public does have the opportunity to review and comment on the regulatory adjustment following publication of the proposal in the Federal Register.

It was the consensus of the Council that Amendment #8 to the Tanner Crab FMP be sent to public review. The proposed alternative which will bring State and Federal regulations into conformity will be indicated as such in the amendment package.

D-5 Gulf of Alaska Groundfish FMP

Amendment #11

At both the March and May meetings, the Council took the following action on Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Amendment #11:

I-3 Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands King Crab FMP

The Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands King Crab FMP, Regulatory Impact Review, and draft implementing regulations were submitted for secretarial review on June 1, 1981. The 60-day secretarial review period began on June 13 and is scheduled to end on August 2. The Final Environmental Impact Statement, which has been delayed by an overwhelming number of public comments requiring responses, will be submitted by August 2.

I-4 Tanner Crab FMP

In May the Council introduced the Plan Maintenance Team to prepare for Council and public review a housekeeping amendment to remove inconsistencies between State and Federal Tanner crab regulations. The pot storage regulations adopted by the Council in May were not included in the amendment package because the Regional Office determined that a regulatory adjustment could be used to give Federal pot storage regulations consistent with State regulations.

The Advisory Panel reviewed draft Amendment #2 and recommended that the Council release it for public review.

Public Testimony

Richard Goldsmith, executive director of the North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owners Association, urged the new pot storage regulations adopted by the Council in May included in the amendment package. He asked the Council to confirm whether or not it intended to endorse the North's pot storage area actions, which effectively cut in half the pot storage area proposed by the Aleutian Crab Fishermen Workgroup.

Chairman Fullton responded that it was the Council's intent to endorse the State's pot storage area.

Mr. Goldsmith expressed concern that the regulatory adjustment process eliminates the opportunity for public comment while a plan amendment receives such scrutiny. Pat Travers assured Mr. Goldsmith that the public does have the opportunity to review and comment on the regulatory adjustment following publication of the proposal in the Federal Register.

It was the consensus of the Council that Amendment #2 to the Tanner Crab FMP be sent to public review. The proposed alternative which will bring State and Federal regulations into conformity will be indicated as such in the amendment package.

I-5 Gulf of Alaska Groundfish FMP

Amendment #11

At both the March and May meetings, the Council took the following action on Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Amendment #11:

1. Set sablefish OY at 8,200 mt Gulf-wide;

2. Based the annual determination of DAH on the previous year's fishery, with reserves and unutilized DAH to be reapportioned by the Regional Director as needed;

3. Required domestic vessels to report their catch or advise management agencies by radio or telephone of their departure before leaving Alaskan waters;

4. Authorized the NMFS Regional Director to issue field orders to adjust time and/or area restrictions on foreign fisheries for conservation reasons;

5. Adopted the objective to manage the Gulf of Alaska sablefish resource to develop the domestic fishery Gulf-wide;

6. Withheld submission of Amendment #11 for Secretarial review until after the July meeting;

7. Deferred until the July meeting the Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association proposal to make sablefish an exclusive hook and line fishery east of 140°W in the hope that pot fishermen and hook and line gear groups could settle the problem among themselves; and

8. Instructed the PMT to again analyze the unresolved biological questions about sablefish and evaluate the need for extending the area closed to foreign fishing to 147°W, which would close the entire Eastern Regulatory Area.

The Plan Maintenance Team met on June 24-25 in Seattle in response to the Council's instructions and made the following recommendations:

1. That no further allocations be made to foreign fleets in the Eastern Regulatory Area (only 140°W - 147°W is currently available to them);

2. That OY should equal DAH but not exceed ABC in the Eastern area, and that ABC Gulf-wide should be 75% of EY;

3. That if recommendations 1 and 2 are adopted, the management divisions of the Eastern Regulatory Area reamin as Yakutat (137°W to 147°W), Southeast outside, and Southeast inside waters. Adoption of this recommendation would necessitate redistribution of OY Gulf-wide.

A copy of the PMT report is made a part of these Minutes as Appendix VI. New resource documents reviewed by the Plan Maintenance Team were "Preliminary Cruise Results of the NOAA Research Vessel JOHN N. COBB" (sablefish pot survey); "Status of the Domestic Sablefish Fishery in the Eastern Gulf of Alaska Based on Fishery Performance 1979 - 1982," by Barry Bracken of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game; a memorandum from Greg

1. Set sablefish OY at 3,200 mt Gulf-wide;

2. Based on annual determination of DAH on the previous year's fishery, with reserves and unutilized DAH to be reapportioned by the Regional Director as needed;

3. Required domestic vessels to report their catch or advise management agencies by radio or telephone of their departure before fishing Alaskan waters;

4. Authorized the NMFS Regional Director to issue field orders to adjust time and/or area restrictions on foreign fisheries for conservation reasons;

5. Adopted the objective to manage the Gulf of Alaska sablefish resource to develop the domestic fishery Gulf-wide;

6. Withheld submission of Amendment #1 for Secretarial review until after the July meeting;

7. Deferred until the July meeting the Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association proposal to make sablefish an exclusive hook and line fishery east of 140°W in the hope that pot fishermen and hook and line gear groups could settle the problem among themselves; and

8. Instructed the FMT to again analyze the unresolved biological questions about sablefish and evaluate the need for extending the area closed to foreign fishing to 140°W, which would close the entire Eastern Regulatory Area.

The Plan Maintenance Team met on June 24-25 in Seattle in response to the Council's instructions and made the following recommendations:

1. That no further allocations be made to foreign fleets in the Eastern Regulatory Area (only 140°W - 147°W is currently available to them);

2. That OY should equal DAH but not exceed ABC in the Eastern area, and that ABC Gulf-wide should be 75% of ET;

3. That if recommendations 1 and 2 are adopted, the management divisions of the Eastern Regulatory Area remain as Yakutat (137°W to 140°W). Southeast outside, and Southeast inside waters. Adoption of this recommendation would necessitate reallocation of OY Gulf-wide.

A copy of the IWT report is made a part of these Minutes as Appendix VI. Two resource documents reviewed by the Plan Maintenance Team were "Preliminary trawl results of the NOAA Research Vessel JOHN N. CROSS" (sablefish pot survey); "Status of the Juvenile Sablefish Fishery in the Eastern Gulf of Alaska Based on Fishery Performance 1979 - 1982," by Terry Brackken of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. A memorandum from Greg

Baker of the Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association providing logbook data from domestic longline fishermen operating in Southeastern Outside and Yakutat east of 140°W districts of the Eastern Regulatory Area; and daily catch reports of the FUKUYOSHO MARU NO. 8 operating in Yakutat west of 140°W in 1982. Copies of these reports are also made a part of these Minutes as Appendices VII, VIII, IX, and X, respectively.

The SSC reviewed its actions on sablefish EY for the Southeastern area from the March and May meetings and determined that the Yakutat East and West areas should remain separated for the purpose of calculating EYs. The SSC concurred with the PMT that the Gulf-wide ABC should equal 75% of EY to promote rebuilding of the stocks and to reflect uncertainties about growth and migration of sablefish. Therefore, the SSC recommended the following EYs and ABCs (in mt) for the Eastern Regulatory Area:

	EY	ABC
Southeast	1,290	970
Yakutat E. of 140°W	1,135	850
Yakutat W. of 140°W	2,240	1,680

The SSC considered the issue of OY for Southeastern and Yakutat districts separately, as follows:

Southeastern

Option 1: OY = ABC (ABC = 75% of EY)

ADF&G told the SSC that the domestic catch in outside waters for the Southeastern area was 880 mt as of July 15. Upon adding the outside catch to the 500 mt set aside for the inshore fishery, the SSC concluded that the domestic fishery would exceed the EY if the initial estimate of 1,290 mt were accepted by the Council or be subject to immedate closure if the PMT's modified EY of 1,850 mt were adopted.

Option 2: OY $\geq$ ABC and possibly EY

The SSC subgroup for Gulf of Alaska Groundfish recognized that setting OY equal to ABC would place severe contraints upon the domestic fleet. If the domestic fleet were allowed to exceed the ABC and even the EY for the area, it would reap short-term economic gains; however, it is possible that any potential long-term economic gains from rebuilding the sablefish stocks would be foregone. The SSC concluded that the exact magnitude of the gains and losses is difficult to quantify and that allowing domestic fishermen to exceed ABC would reduce the need for domestic fisheries to shift to the west.

Data of the Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association providing logbook data from domestic longline fisheries operating in southeastern Outside and Yakutat east of 140°W distinguish of the Eastern Regulatory Area; and daily catch reports of the Fishermen's Mon. 8 operations in Yakutat water of 140°W in 1981. Copies of these reports are also made a part of these Minutes as Appendices VII, VIII, IX and X, respectively.

The SSC reviewed the options on sablefish TY for the Southeastern area from the March and May meetings and determined that the Yakutat East and West areas should remain separated for the purpose of calculating ABC. The SSC concurred with the AMT that the Guideline ABC should equal 75% of TY to promote rebuilding of the stocks and to reflect uncertainties about growth and migration of sablefish. Therefore, the SSC recommended the following TYs and ABCs (in mt) for the Eastern Regulatory Areas:

	TY	ABC
Southeastern	1,800	270
Yakutat E. of 140°W	1,125	843
Yakutat W. of 140°W	2,240	1,680

The SSC considered the range of OY for Southeastern and Yakutat districts separately, as follows:

Southeastern

Option 1: OY = ABC (ABC = 75% of TY)

Andrew told the SSC that the domestic catch in outside waters for the Southeastern area was 880 mt as of July 15. Upon adding the overall catch to the 500 mt set aside for the inshore fishery, the SSC concluded that the domestic fishery would exceed the TY if the initial estimate of 1,280 mt were accepted by the Council or be subject to immediate closure if the TMT's modified TY of 1,850 mt were adopted.

Option 2: OY > ABC and possibly TY

The SSC subgroup for Gull of Alaska Groundfish recognized that setting OY equal to ABC would place severe constraints upon the domestic fleet. If the domestic fleet were allowed to exceed the ABC and even the TY for the area, it would drag sablefish economic gains. However, it is possible that any potential long-term economic gains from rebuilding the sablefish stocks would be forgone. The SSC concluded that the exact magnitude of the gains and losses is difficult to quantify and that allowing domestic fishermen to exceed ABC would reduce the need for domestic fishermen to shift to the west.

Yakutat

Option 1: OY = DAH + Incidental Catch so long as OY $\leq$ ABC (the Team's proposal)

Under this approach, no allocations would be granted to the foreign longline fleet for a directed sablefish fishery in this area. The SSC felt that the PMT had not provided adequate justification to exclude the foreign longline fleet from this area, although the SSC did not provide any guidance on its level of "adequate justification."

Option 2: OY east of 140°W = DAH $\leq$ ABC for the area (SSC proposal)

OY west of 140°W = 0.75 X EY

Under this approach, the OY for the area west of 140°W would be set equal to 75% of EY. DAH would be determined so that the unsatisfied domestic needs in Southeast and east of 140°W would be met. TALFF in the area would equal OY - DAH. The SSC heard public testimony which suggested that domestic fishermen would not expand into the area west of 140°W as long as the foreign longline fleet was present because of potential gear conflicts, grounds preemption, and reduced CPUEs.

The Advisory Panel recommended that the Council maintain the EY of 1,290 mt for the Southeast management district, that there be no foreign sablefish fishery in the western portion of the Yakutat area, and that 1982 reserves not be released to TALFF. The AP maintained its previous position that pots be prohibited between Cape Addington and Cape Spencer, but be permitted in other areas of Southeast Alaska where they have historically been used.

Public Testimony

Henry Haugen, speaking on behalf of the vessels ARCTIC MIST, PROWLER, and SABLEFISH, opposed the ALFA proposal for an exclusive hook and line sablefish fishery. He said there is no valid basis to restrict sablefish fishing to hook and line gear and that the arguments made for doing so are not justified, noting that neither the SSC nor the Plan Maintenance Team had made a recommendation on this issue. Mr. Haugen stressed the need for a Council decision at this meeting.

Barry Fisher, speaking for Joe Gnagey on behalf of the Coalition for Open Ocean Fisheries, opposed the ALFA proposal for an exclusive hook and line sablefish fishery. He said that the ALFA proposal addresses no conservation or management issues and, if adopted, would be in violation of the mandates of the Magnuson Act. The Coalition supports an open ocean, multiple fishery use concept for domestic fisheries within the FCZ and believes that closures and/or gear restrictions should be used only for the protection of fishery resources.

Yakutat

Option 1. OY = DAM + Incidental Catch as long as OY < ABC (the team's proposal)

Under this approach, no allocations would be granted to the foreign longline fleet for a targeted sablefish fishery in this area. The SSC felt that the PMT had not provided adequate justification to exclude the foreign longline fleet from this area, although the SSC did not provide any guidance on the level of "adequate justification."

Option 2: OY west of 140°W = DAM < ABC for the area (SSC proposal)

OY west of 140°W = 0.77 x EY

Under this approach, the OY for the area west of 140°W would be set equal to 77% of EY. DAM would be determined so that the recreational catch made in southeast and east of 140°W would be set. TAC?? in the area would equal OY - DAM. The SSC felt public testimony which suggested that domestic fishermen would not expand into the area west of 140°W as long as the foreign longline fleet was present because of prospital gear conflicts, crowded processing, and reduced CPUEs.

The Advisory Panel recommended that the Council maintain the EY of 1,250 mt for the Southeast management district, that there be no foreign sablefish fishery in the western portion of the Yakutat area, and that 1992 reserves not be released to DAP??. The AP maintained its previous position that pots be prohibited between Cape Addington and Cape Spencer, but be permitted in other areas of Southeast Alaska where they have historically been used.

Public Testimony

Henry Kaufman, speaking on behalf of the vessels ARCTIC ROST, PROVEN, and CHRISTINA, opposed the ADFG proposal for an exclusive book and line sablefish fishery. He said there is no valid basis to restrict sablefish fishing to hook and line gear and that the arguments made for doing so are not justified, noting that neither the SSC nor the Plan Maintenance Team had made a recommendation on this issue. Mr. Kaufman stressed the need for a Council decision at this meeting.

Barry Fisher, speaking for Joe Cooper on behalf of the coalition for open ocean fisheries, opposed the ADFG proposal for an exclusive hook and line sablefish fishery. He said that the ADFG proposal addresses no conservation or management issues and, if adopted, would be in violation of the mandates of the Magnuson Act. The coalition supports an open ocean, multiple fishery use concept for domestic fisheries within the FCZ and believes that closures and/or gear restrictions should be used only for the protection of fishery resources.

Paul MacGregor, representing the Japanese North Pacific Longline and Gillnet Association, presented a proposal by Mr. Nakamura, president of the Association, to delay all Japanese longline operations in the Yakutat west of 140°W management district until October 1 to allow domestic fishermen the opportunity to fish in that area without competition or fear of gear conflicts. He said that the Association is also willing to provide technical assistance to domestic fishermen for the Yakutat east area, such as information on areas of high CPUEs. Mr. MacGregor said he felt this proposal answered all the concerns about foreign longliners in the Yakutat area and was offered in a spirit of cooperation with domestic fishermen.

Tom Stewart, speaking for the Petersburg Vessel Owners Association, opposed the proposed domestic closure in the Southeast outside area if foreign longliners are allowed to continue fishing in the adjacent Yakutat area. He said he could support the closure, however, if it applied to both foreign and domestic fishermen.

Mr. Stewart further commented that there is no way a longliner can fish near a pot fisherman. He told of various problems he and other longline fishermen have encountered with pot gear over the last several years.

Greg Baker, president of the Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association, said that ALFA's members find it very unpalatable to be shut out of the Southeast outside district if the foreign longliners are allowed to continue fishing in Yakutat. He encouraged the Council to withhold all foreign allocations in the Yakutat west of 140°W area and the rest of the Gulf as well.

Mr. Baker said that the Japanese Longline and Gillnet Association's offer to delay fishing until October 1 might help with the gear conflict problem this year. He felt sure that domestic fishermen would be glad to accept any information the Japanese could give them on fishing areas with high CPUEs in the eastern Yakutat area.

Mr. Baker spoke in support of the ALFA proposal for an exclusive hook and line fishery east of 140°W, saying that in relation to the whole Gulf, the area they propose to close to pot gear is very small.

Council Action

Don Collinsworth moved that the Council adopt the recommendation of the PMT that there be no further foreign allocations in the West Yakutat area, that the regulatory areas remain as Yakutat, Southeast outside, and Southeast inside, and that EY for Southeast be set at 1,850 mt. The motion was seconded by Jim Campbell for the purpose of discussion.

Bob McVey said that he was troubled about withholding foreign allocations in light of the proposal by the Japanese North

Paul Moderegger, representing the Japanese North Pacific Longline and Gillnet Association, presented a proposal by Mr. Matsumiya, president of the Association, to delay all Japanese longline operations in the Takutat area or 180°W management district until October 1 to allow domestic fishermen the opportunity to fish in that area without competition or near-term conflicts. He said that the Association is also willing to provide reasonable assistance to domestic fishermen for the Yakutat area, such as information on areas of high catch. Mr. Moderegger said he felt this proposal answered all the concerns about foreign longliners in the Yakutat area and was offered as a spirit of cooperation with domestic fishermen.

Tom Stewart, speaking for the Petersburg Vessel Owners Association, opposed the proposed domestic closure in the southeast outside area if foreign longliners are allowed to continue fishing in the adjacent Yakutat area. He said he could support the closure, however, if it applied to both foreign and domestic fishermen.

Mr. Stewart further commented that there is no way a longliner can fish near a pot fisherman. He told of various problems he and other longline fishermen have encountered with pot gear over the last several years.

Greg Baker, president of the Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association, said that ALFA's members find it very objectable to be shut out of the Southeast outside district if the foreign longliners are allowed to continue fishing in Yakutat. He said he encouraged the Council to withdraw all foreign allocations in the Yakutat area of 180°W area and the rest of the Gulf as well.

Mr. Baker said that the Japanese longline and gillnet Association's offer to delay fishing until October 1 might help with the gear conflict problem this year. He felt sure that domestic fishermen would be glad to accept any information the Japanese could give them on fishing areas with high CPUE's in the eastern Yakutat area.

Mr. Baker spoke in support of the ALFA proposal for an exclusive hook and line fishery east of 140°W, saying that in relation to the whole Gulf, the area they propose be closer to pot gear is very small.

Council Action

The Gillnetworks moved that the Council adopt the recommendation of ALFA that there be no further foreign allocations in the Yakutat district area, that the regulatory area remain as Yakutat, Southeast outside, and Southeast inside, and that EY for Southeast be set at 1,800 mt. The motion was seconded by Jim Campbell for the purpose of discussion.

Ron Morley said that he was troubled about withholding foreign allocations in light of the proposal by the Japanese North

Pacific Longline and Gillnet Association to delay fishing in West Yakutat area until October. He felt their offer deserved serious consideration.

John Harville agreed that a compromise between the parties would be much preferred to a Council recommendation to withhold foreign allocations and, therefore, opposed the motion. Council members Specking and Bevan also opposed the motion for the same reason.

Mr. Collinsworth said he felt the Japanese longliners' offer was good, but didn't go quite far enough to promote the domestic fishery. Nevertheless, he withdrew the motion.

Don Bevan moved that the Council adopt the division of EY in the Eastern Regulatory Area as recommended by the SSC; seconded by Bob McVey. The motion was unanimously approved.

Dr. Bevan then moved that the Council adopt the EY figures recommended by the SSC, i.e., Southeast - 1,290 mt; Yakutat east of 140°W - 1,135 mt; and Yakutat west of 140°W - 2,240 mt. The motion was seconded by Jim Campbell.

The Executive Director suggested that the Council may prefer to use the SSC's figures on a tentative basis and make a final decision in September or December when the most current EY calculations will be available.

The motion was subsequently withdrawn and the Council agreed that gulfwide OY would equal ABC and that ABC would be set at 75% of EY.

Jim Campbell moved that the Council adopt the ALFA proposal to make sablefish an exclusive hook and line fishery east of 140°W and west of Cape Addington; seconded by Don Collinsworth. Upon roll call vote, the motion passed by a vote of 6 to 5 with Council members Schmitten, Lokken, Eaton, Bevan, and Beiningen in opposition.

Pollock in the Central Gulf of Alaska

Joint venture catches of pollock in the Central Gulf of Alaska were 74,201 mt as of May 8. The current FMP allocates only 13,320 mt of pollock for DAH, 19,040 mt for reserves, and 62,840 mt for TALFF. At the May meeting the Council requested that unallocated TALFF, currently 40,490 mt, be withheld to ensure an adequate supply of fish for joint ventures and to protect the stocks. They also asked the PMT to re-examine the population estimates for pollock and determine if there is sufficient biological information to support an ABC greater than the low end of the MSY range (95,200 mt) for the Central Gulf, as currently specified in the FMP.

At its June 24-25 meeting the Plan Maintenance Team did not receive any new biological information which would have shown

that the pollock ABC in the Central Gulf could be increased above the low end of the current MSY range. The team's rationale is detailed in their June 30 report (Appendix VI). However, immediately preceding the Council meeting the PMT reviewed a new report, "Information on Gulf of Alaska Pollock Resource" by Loh-lee Low and Miles Alton of the Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center. A copy of that report is made a part of these Minutes as Appendix XI. The report presents the results of further analyses completed by the Northwest Center using new information on CPUE, cohort analysis, and U.S. hydroacoustic and Soviet trawl surveys which indicate that the pollock resource in the Gulf of Alaska may be in better condition than was previously believed.

The PMT did not find any significant trends in the CPUE data presented in the Low-Alton report and had difficulty accepting the Soviet estimates of catch rates as determined by the R/V SHANTAR becaused they were based on "hailing rates", which the PMT feels are unreliable. The cohort analysis was found to be suggestive though not definitive because (1) the PMT was concerned about the sensitivity of the model's results to changes in the value of certain parameters; and (2) the very preliminary nature of the analysis. Though the PMT thought that the original MSY range of 95,000 - 191,000 mt for the Central Gulf was still the best estimate, they felt that the cohort analysis indicated that an additional 12,000 mt above the low end of the MSY range could be taken in the Central Area with minimal risk to the stock and that another 8,000 mt could be taken from the Western area.

The SSC agreed with the PMT that the new CPUE data did not indicate a trend and was also concerned that Soviet survey data were not reliable. The SSC felt that the increased abundance shown by the cohort analysis was valid. The SSC felt that the best information available was used in formulating the current MSY estimate, but was concerned that it may be overly conservative; however, the SSC was unable to assess quantitatively the risks associated with an OY of 120,000 mt and did not make a specific recommendation for pollock OY in the Central Gulf.

The Advisory Panel recommended that the Council maintain the current ABC for pollock in 1982. Because new data and analysis will be available by December from NMFS and the INPFC meetings, the AP recommended that the Council delay making a decision on the pollock ABC for 1983 until the December Council meeting.

Public Testimony

Steve Johnson, representing the Japan Deep Sea and Hokuten Trawlers Associations, said that the Japanese feel they need at least 40,000 mt to conduct their planned operations for 1982; at this time they have an allocation of only 13,000 mt. He said that the pollock stock is in good condition and asked the Council to increase the pollock OY for 1982 to 120,000 mt, taking into account the needs of the Japanese fishery.

then the pollock ABC in the Central Gulf could be increased above the low end of the current MSY range. The teams rationale is detailed in their June 30 report (Appendix VI). However, immediately preceding the Council meeting the PMT reviewed a new report, "Information on Gulf of Alaska Pollock Resource" by Northwest Low and Miles Alton of the Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center. A copy of that report is made a part of these Minutes as Appendix XI. The report presents the results of further analyses completed by the Northwest Center using new information on GUSS, cohort analysis, and U.S. hydroacoustic and bottom trawl surveys which indicate that the pollock resource in the Gulf of Alaska may be in better condition than was previously believed.

The PMT did not find any significant trends in the GUSS data presented in the Low-Alton report and had difficulty accepting the higher estimates of catch rates as determined by the Low SEAMFAR because they were based on "hail" surveys, which the PMT feels are unreliable. The cohort analysis was found to be supportive though not definitive because (1) the PMT was concerned about the sensitivity of the model's results to changes in the value of certain parameters and (2) the very preliminary nature of the analysis. Though the PMT thought that the original MSY range of 90,000 - 191,000 mt for the Central Gulf was still the best estimate, they felt that the cohort analysis indicated that an additional 12,000 mt above the low end of the MSY range could be taken in the Central Area with minimal risk to the stock and that another 6,000 mt could be taken from the Western area.

The SSC agreed with the PMT that the new GUSS data did not indicate a trend and was also concerned that Soviet survey data were not reliable. The SSC felt that the increased abundance shown by the cohort analysis was valid. The SSC felt that the best information available was used in formulating the current MSY estimate but was concerned that it may be overly conservative. However, the SSC was unable to assess quantitatively the risks associated with an OY of 140,000 mt and did not make a specific recommendation for pollock OY in the Central Gulf.

The Advisory Panel recommended that the Council maintain the current ABC for pollock in 1982. Because new data and analyses will be available by December from NMFS and the IPPCC meetings, the AP recommended that the Council defer making a decision on the pollock ABC for 1983 until the December Council meeting.

Public Testimony

Steve Johnson, representing the Japan Deep Sea and Bottom Trawlers Associations, said that the Japanese feel they need at least 40,000 mt to be competitive their planned operations for 1983; at this time they have an allocation of only 17,000 mt. He said that the pollock stock is in good condition and asked the Council to increase the pollock OY for 1982 to 121,000 mt, taking into account the needs of the Japanese fishery.

Barry Fisher, representing the Coalition for Open Ocean Fisheries and the Highliners Association, spoke in favor of a substantial increase in pollock OY. A copy of his testimony is made a part of these Minutes as Appendix XII.

Council Action

Harold Lokken moved that the Council set Optimum Yield for pollock in the Central Gulf of Alaska at 125,000 mt for 1982 and 1983; seconded by Rolland Schmitten.

Don Bevan moved to amend the motion that pollock OY for the Central Gulf be set at 143,000 mt; seconded by Bob McVey. Upon call for the question, the motion to amend carried with Harold Lokken in objection.

The amended motion was then called to the floor for a vote and the pollock OY of 143,000 mt for the Central Gulf was unanimously approved.

It was the consensus of the Council that the 143,000 mt OY for 1983 be apportioned as 109,400 mt for DAH, 28,600 mt for reserves, and 5,000 mt TALFF. The Council instructed the staff to prepare the amendment and submit it directly to Secretarial review as soon as possible.

D-6 Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Groundfish FMP

At the May meeting the Council instructed the PMT to develop an amendment for Council review at the July meeting to establish a U.S. Fishery Development Zone north of Unimak Pass. The PMT met on June 23 in Seattle to receive input from the public and draft the amendment. The PMT also studied a proposal from the North Pacific Longline and Gillnet Association to allow foreign longlining year round in the Winter Halibut Savings Area. When the FMP was implemented on January 1, 1982, foreign longliners were restricted to fishing at depths greater than 500 m from December 1 through May 31. Prior to that time they had been allowed to operate without restriction in that area.

NMFS data shows a four-year foreign longline average by-catch of halibut in the entire Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands area of 140 mt. Because of this low by-catch of halibut, the Council exempted foreign longliners from the provisions of Amendment #3, the prohibited species amendment. The PMT recommended that if foreign longliners are allowed to fish year-round at any depth in the Winter Halibut Savings Area, they be required to fish at depths greater than 500 m if their total by-catch of halibut reaches 105 mt. In their analysis of the proposal the PMT did not consider the possible effects of foreign longlining for Pacific cod on the domestic fishery.

The SSC reviewed the Fishery Development Zone amendment and was not opposed to releasing it for public review. They did reserve comment, however, until the amendment comes up for formal consideration.

Harry Fisher, representing the Association for Open Ocean Fishermen and the Longliners Association, spoke in favor of a moratorium increase in policy OY. A copy of his testimony is made a part of these minutes as Appendix XII.

Council Action

Ronald Dolven moved that the Council set Optimum Yield for pollock in the Central Gulf of Alaska at 125,000 mt for 1982 and 1983, seconded by Richard Schmitten.

Don Iverson moved to amend the motion that pollock OY for the Central Gulf be set at 145,000 mt, seconded by Bob Alverson. Upon call for the question, the motion to amend carried with Harold Lowman in opposition.

The amended motion was then called to the floor for a vote and the pollock OY of 145,000 mt for the Central Gulf was unanimously approved.

It was the consensus of the Council that the 145,000 mt OY for 1983 be apportioned as 100,400 mt for DAP, 35,600 mt for reserve, and 9,000 mt TALFF. The Council instructed the staff to prepare the amendment and publish it directly to secretarial review as soon as possible.

5-5 Bering Sea/Aleutian Island Groundfish FMP

At this May meeting the Council instructed the FMT to develop an amendment for Council review at the July meeting to establish a U.S. fishery development zone north of Unimak Pass. The FMT met on June 22 in Seattle to receive input from the public and draft the amendment. The FMT also studied a proposal from the North Pacific Longline and Gillnet Association to allow foreign longlining year round in the Winter Halibut Reserve Area. When the FMP was implemented on January 1, 1982, foreign longliners were restricted to fishing at depths greater than 500 m from December 1 through May 31. Prior to that time they had been allowed to operate without restriction in that area.

NMFS data shows a four-year foreign longline average by-catch of halibut in the entire Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands area of 140 mt. Because of this low by-catch of halibut, the Council encouraged foreign longliners from the provisions of Amendment 14. The prohibited species amendment. The FMT recommended that if foreign longliners are allowed to fish year-round at any depth in the Winter Halibut Savings Area, they be required to fish at depths greater than 500 m if their total by-catch of halibut reaches 100 mt. In their analysis of the proposal the FMT did not consider the possible effects of foreign longlining for sablefish and on the sablefish fishery.

The SSC reviewed the fishery development zone amendment and was not opposed to releasing it for public review. They did express concern, however, until the amendment comes up for formal consideration.

The SSC also reviewed the PMT's report on the proposal to allow foreign longlining year-round in the Winter Halibut Savings Area and made no comment other than that the report does not address how domestic fisheries other than the Pacific halibut fishery would be affected by the proposed change.

The Advisory Panel recommended that proposed amendments for both the Fishery Development Zone and foreign longlining in the Winter Halibut Savings Area be released for public review.

Public Testimony

Steve Johnson, representing the Japan Deep Sea and Hokuten Trawlers Associations, said that he doesn't understand what the proposed FDZ will accomplish. He said he is not aware that domestic fishermen for any species have had problems with foreign fisheries in that area.

Barry Fisher, speaking for the Coalition for Open Ocean Fisheries, said that the Coalition feels that the FDZ amendment deserves serious consideration and asked the Council to postpone action on it until the December meeting. He suggested, however, that the amendment be structured as a no foreign fishing area rather than a no foreign trawling area.

Chairman Tillion explained to Mr. Fisher that the Council would not take action on the amendment at this meeting other than to send it out for public comment.

Paul MacGregor, speaking for the Japanese North Pacific Longline and Gillnet Association, asked the Council to consider the Winter Halibut Savings Area issue separately from the FDZ proposal, and recommended that the amendment proposals be sent out for public review.

Council Action

Harold Lokken moved that the proposed amendment to develop a Fishery Development Zone and allow foreign longliners to operate year-round in the Winter Halibut Savings Area be sent to the public for review; seconded by Don Bevan. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

E. CONTRACTS, PROPOSALS AND FINANCIAL REPORTS

E-1 Status of Contracts and RFPs

Marine Mammal Workshop

The recently completed Marine Mammals Feeding Habits Study recommended that a workshop be conducted to further explore the use and data requirements of models in understanding marine mammal needs and fisheries interactions. The Council has proposed that Sea Grant host this workshop next spring. Council approval was required to earmark up to $10,000 for the workshop

The SAC also reviewed the PMC's report on the proposal to allow foreign longlining year-round in the Winter Halibut Savings Area and made no comment other than that the report does not address how domestic fisheries other than the Pacific halibut fishery would be affected by the proposed change.

The Advisory Panel recommended that proposed amendments for both the Fishery Development Zone and foreign longlining in the Winter Halibut Savings Area be released for public review.

Public Testimony

Steve Johnson, representing the Japan Deep Sea and Bokuten Trawlers Association, said that he doesn't understand what the proposed FDZ will accomplish. He said he is not aware that domestic fishermen for any species have had problems with foreign fisheries in that area.

Barry Fisher, speaking for the Coalition for Open Ocean Fisheries, said that the Coalition feels that the FDZ amendment deserves serious consideration and asked the Council to postpone action on it until the December meeting. He suggested, however, that the amendment be concurred as a no foreign fishing area rather than a no foreign trawling area.

Chairman Tillion explained to Mr. Fisher that the Council could not take action on the amendment at this meeting other than to send it out for public comment.

Paul Rodgerson, speaking for the Japanese North Pacific longline and gillnet Association, asked the Council to consider the Winter halibut Savings Area issue separately from the FDZ proposal, and recommended that the amendment proposals be sent out for public review.

Council Action

Harold Lokkan moved that the proposed amendment to develop a fishery development zone and allow foreign longliners to operate year-round in the Winter Halibut Savings Area be sent to the public for review, seconded by Don Bevan. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

E. WORKSHOPS, PROPOSALS AND FINANCIAL REPORTS

E-1 Status of Conference and RFPs

Marine Mammal Workshop

The recently completed Marine Mammals Feeding Habits Study recommended that a workshop be conducted to further explore the use and data requirements of models in understanding marine mammal, birds and fisheries interactions. The Council has proposed that the Great Lakes Workshop meet again. Commerce approval was required to earmark up to $10,000 for the workshop

through an extension of the current Cooperative Agreement #NA80-ABH-0008. The extension has been approved by NMFS.

The SSC recommended approval of funding for the workshop.

The Finance Committee also recommended that the Council earmark up to $10,000 for the workshop from FY80 programmatic carry-over funds.

Don Bevan moved that the Council approve up to $10,000 for the Marine Mammal Workshop; seconded by Don Collinsworth. There being no objection it was so ordered.

Proposed Joint Venture Analysis

A proposed analysis of joint ventures was reviewed by the AP and SSC in May. The AP unanimously recommended that the study be funded, but the SSC recommended that the study be withheld until it could be modified and resubmitted for possible funding from rapid response monies. The SSC later recommended that the study be conducted by employing a graduate student from one of the local universities to compile existing data and summarize the relevant analyses.

At the July meeting the SSC reported that arrangements for the study are being finalized and the SSC will report on the details of the study at the September meeting.

E-2 Review and Approval of Administrative and Programmatic Budgets for FY 83

The staff prepared a proposed FY 83 budget of $969,699 for Finance Committee review. The Committee recommended reductions of $12,100 ($3,900 from foreign travel and $8,200 from staff and contractor travel) for a proposed FY 83 Administrative Budget of $957,600 to be submitted to NMFS.

Harold Lokken moved that the Council accept the Administrative Budget recommended by the Finance Committee; seconded by Don Collinsworth. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

The Finance Committee also reviewed the $451,300 in programmatic funding requests approved by the Council at the May meeting and recommended that an additional $300,000 be requested for the analyses of the biology and management of herring and sablefish and for economic analyses of fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea. The Finance Committee approved a total programmatic funding request of $751,300.

Don Bevan moved that the Council accept the recommendation of the Finance Committee for a programmatic funding request of $751,300; seconded by Don Collinsworth. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

through an extension of the current cooperative agreement with KSM-NOAA. The extension has been approved by MMPI.

The SSC recommended approval of funding for the workshop.

The Finance Committee also recommended that the Council remark up to $10,000 for the workshop from FY90 programmatic carry-over funds.

Don Sevier noted that the Council approves up to $10,000 for the Pacific Salmon Workshop recorded by Don Collinsworth. There being no objection it was so ordered.

Proposed Joint Venture Analysis

A proposed analysis of joint ventures was reviewed by the AP and SSC in May. The AP unanimously recommended that the study be funded, but the SSC recommended that the study be withheld until it could be audited and reexamined for possible funding from rapid response funds. The SSC later recommended that the study be conducted by employing a graduate student from one of the local universities to compile existing data and summarize the relevant one year.

At the July meeting the SSC reported that arrangements for the study are being finalized and the SSC will report on the details of the study at the September meeting.

B-2 Review and Approval of Administrative and Programmatic Budgets FY 89

The staff prepared a proposed FY 89 budget of $980,000 for Finance Committee review. The Committee recommended reductions of $17,100 ($4,100 from foreign travel and $8,200 from staff and contractor travel) for a proposed FY 89 Administrative Budget of $962,900 to be submitted to MMPI.

Harold Lokken moved that the Council accept the Administrative Budget recommended by the Finance Committee, seconded by Don Collinsworth. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

The Finance Committee also reviewed the $911,300 in programmatic funding requests approved by the Council at the May meeting and recommended that an additional $800,000 be requested for the analyses of the biology and management of herring and ashtrays and for economic analyses of fisheries in the gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea. The Finance Committee approved a total programmatic funding request of $2,711,300.

Don Sevier moved that the Council accept the recommendation of the Finance Committee for a programmatic funding request of $2,711,300, seconded by Don Collinsworth. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

The Finance Committee also recommended that the Executive Director be granted authority to award additional funding up to the amount of the grant for the Halibut Limited Entry contract if additional work is needed.

The Finance Committee recommended that Council re-affirm its policy that the staff is to be compensated under the Federal system at the appropriate GS level with COLA at the current Federal level for Anchorage.

It was the consensus of the Council that the Finance Committee's recommendations for Halibut Limited Entry Study funding and staff compensation be adopted.

F. PUBLIC COMMENTS

No further public testimony was presented before the Council.

G. CHAIRMAN'S CLOSING COMMENTS AND ADJOURNMENT

The Council instructed the Executive Director to write a letter to Mayor Wanibuchi of Kushiro City, Japan thanking him and his delegation for the warm reception held on Wednesday evening.

The Council expressed its appreciation to Bart Eaton for his many contributions to the Council.

There being no further business to come before the Council, the 49th Plenary Session of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council adjourned at 3:50 p.m. on Thursday, July 22, 1982.

LIST OF APPENDICES